THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH—APRIL 25, 1845.

Steamboat Building—the new Wiskonsan

The business of building steamers is as active and great as ever. There are now lying at the wharf *six* new boats in various stages of completion, including the Wiskonsan, just about ready to take her place in the trade between this city and Beaver. There is one boat for Capt. Divinney, the "North Carolina," one for Capt. Parkison, formerly of the Moxahala; one for Capt. Poe, lately of the Belmont, to be called, we understand, "Financier;" a tow-boat for the Monongahela and a boat for Capt. Forse.

The Wiskonsan is one of the best specimens of a side-wheel boat turned out by our mechanics for a long time. The trade is a short one and there is no necessity for fitting up the cabins in the ordinary way. They are, in consequence, both thrown into large, airy saloons. The gentlemen's is 72 feet long and 25 in width, floor painted. The Ladies' 20½ feet long and covered with rich carpeting. The Social Hall (if this is an appropriate name in a boat where the entire cabins are social saloons) is neatly fitted up with abundant accommodations for the Officers, Clerk, &c. The boiler deck is of unusual dimensions and conveys an idea of elbow-room not to be experienced on most boats on the upper Ohio. In short, the "fixins" are just such as to make a flying trip to Beaver and back exceedingly pleasant, especially in summer.

Her dimensions, as given to us, are—180 feet long on deck, 25 feet beam, and 5½ feet hold. The Hull was built on the most approved and scientific principles, by Messrs. E. & N. Porter & Co., of Shousetown It is very sharp and gracefully modelled. But the main thing about the Wiskonsan, is her very great power. The dimensions of her machinery are as follows: Four boilers, 40 inches in diameter and 24 feet in length. Two Engines; Cylinders 22½ inches in diameter and 8 ft. stroke. Wheels 25½ ft. in diameter, buckets 11½ feet long, and 30 inches deep. Builders, Messsrs. Stackhouse & Nelson. We do not pretend to know much about machinery, but so far as appearance go, we think this rather an extra job in finish. It excites a good deal of attention. Messrs. Mason & Millinger, veteran cabin builders, did the work on the Wiskonsan.

Last, but not least, Capt. Sharp Hemphill is to take command, and we are sure the travelling community will be pleased with that gentleman. On the whole the proprietors of the Line, Messrs. G. M. Harton & Co., of this city, Clark & Co. of Beaver, and T. Richmond & Co. of Cleveland, may well be proud of their new boat, and we hope they will realize a good return for their efforts to serve the public. The Michigan, Capt. Boies, will run in the trade also, as usual.

The Wiskonsan and Lake Erie, are two of the finest boats in the west of their class and build, and no other trade in it has better arrangements.

N. B. We observe the name was painted "*Wisconsin*" and afterwards effaced—the orthography of the word as fixed by law, is "*Wiskonsan*," and it is far more euphonius.

DONATIONS.

Henry Earl, Esq., Treasurer of the Relief Fund, acknowledges the following:

Am't previously acknowledged,	$11,703 88
M. Underwood, Pittsburgh,	30 00
Citizens West Alexandria and vicinity,	27 00
Union Congregation, Robinson Twp, Wash. Co.,	100 00
Citizens of Chilicothe, O., additional,	15 00
Jacob Bowman, Brownsville,	100 00
Jas. L. Bowman, "	50 00
M. E. Church, Liberty st., Pittsburgh,	70 12
John Towne, Phila.,	100 00
5th st. Meth. Church, Pittsb.,	40 00
Citizens of Ohio and St. Clair twps.,	4 00
Mr. Burnsides, Pittsb.,	2 00
Rev. H. Snyder, Prof. Jeff. College,	5 00
St. Paul's Church, by Rev. J. F. Deane,	116 00
John Kelley, Claysville, W. C.	20 00
George W. Wetherell & Co. Philadelphia.	50 00
E. Porter Shousetown,	10 00
Citizens of Jeff. twp.	17 00
First Cum. Presby. Church, Pittsburgh,	25 00
Rufus Reed and Charles M. Reed, Erie,	500 00
Citizens of Baltimore,	5,000 00
Jas. Peacock, Harrisburgh,	20 00
E. N. Hanlon, Steubenville, O.	25 00
Citizens of Canonsburgh,	5 00
*Sabbath School Children, Allegheny City per W. Tite,	1 00
	$18,037 00

*This is the amount of a collection taken up by a few Sabbath School children—their cents and fips, of their own accord.

Well Done Louisville.—The Louisville ournal of Monday last, says:

"We understand that our citizens subscribed not less han 4,000 dollars on Saturday for the relief of the Pittsburgh sufferers."

A letter from that city in the Cincinnati Gazette says 5000 dollars have been raised. Noble Louisville, her citizens have hearts imbued with the spirit of true benevolence.

THE QUEEN CITY.

The Cincinnati Gazette of Tuesday, states that 6829 dollars, 72 cents, had been collected for Pittsburgh, and the Committees had not got through their work. This is exclusive of a considerable amount of produce, &c., sent forward free of charge. Truly may Cincinnati be called the "*Queen City.*" Her merchants and citizens are princes.

MUNIFICENT DONATION.

The donation announced below, is truly of a munificent character, and must awaken sentiments of gratititude and respect to the donors in the heart of every Pittsburgher. Brady's Bend Iron Works are located on the Allegheny river, about 50 miles above this city, and are now in successful operation. May the generous proprietors never know reverse or sorrow:

Boston, April 19th, 1845.

Pay to the order of Thomas M. Howe, One Thousand Dollars, on account of the Brady's Bend Iron Co. A. K. OSBORN, Treasurer.

To the Cashier of the State Bank, Boston.

Boston, April 19, 1845.

Thos. M. Howe, Esq:

Dear Sir—By direction of the proprietors of the "Brady's Bend Iron Co." I forward the above check on the State Bank of this city, for the benefit of the sufferers by the late calamitous fire in your city, not doubting you will excuse the trouble of handing it over to any committee proper to receive it, with as much pleasure as I experienced in being able to remit it.

Truly yours, ISAAC C. PRAY.

The Stock and Exchange Board of New York have voted a donation of five hundred dollars for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire at Pittsburgh.

DONATION FROM THE HEBREWS.

Among the many pleasing evidences of the kindness and sympathy of our fellow-men, in this the time of our calamity, not the least grateful and interesting is the offering made by a portion of the little flock, a remnant of God's chosen people, and an ever-living memorial of the truth of Divine revelation, residing in Cincinnati. The Christians of Pittsburgh will thank the Hebrew Congregation of Cincinnati, and will not forget them in their prayers to the God of Abraham, not so much for the amount of their contribution, as for the generous and humane spirit which prompted it, and that they have shown that they feel in this the time of our distress, that we worship the same Creator and Heavenly Father. The contribution also is doubly grateful, in that these strangers in a strange land—these banished ones from the sepulchres of their fathers—have, out of their poverty, spared a little for the God-like purpose of charity. May Heaven make their western home as fair to them as the garden of Eden, and as delightsome as the sweet vales of Canaan—and as the hills are round about Jerusalem so may the Lord be round about this remnant of his ancient people, that they may be led into all the knowledge of his ways and enjoy all the benefits of his full revelation to man:

Cincinnati, April 20th. 1845.

To the honorable Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh.

Sir:—When the great disaster which has befallen the City of Pittsburgh was known here, I called a meeting of the Hebrew congregation, as well as all persons belonging to the Hebrew persuasion, to consider the mode of aiding the sufferers at Pittsburgh. According to call a meeting was held to-day, and the sympathy for the unfortunate sufferers was very great. I have not as yet a copy of the resolutions, but as much as possible was done, when considering we were only a small congregation; all emigrants, and therefore not wealthy. The Congregation, K. K. C. J. offered One Hundred Dollars as a donation, and a committee of nine were nominated to collect at three districts from individuals. There are among us some benefit societies, and I sent to them a call for the same purpose, and there is no doubt that they will contribute their little share. There is no doubt that a couple $100 may arise, but the result can not be known before a week. The resolution orders me to remit the proceedings to your honor, as we do not know any other authority to accept donations.

Your honor will therefore let me know by the first mail, on which way you think it the best, either to remit to you a draft, or to pay it here, according to your order.

I have the honor to sign, Your most humble, M. E. NOEHRING,

President of the Congregation, K. K. C. T: nominated Chairman of the Hebrew Meeting.

Rev. Wm. Preston is happy to acknowledge the receipt from a few friends in Columbus Ohio, $152. Also from Waterbury, Conn., $250, to aid the suffering poor of our city.

☞The travel through the city tines to be con pretty large, notwithstanding the Wheeling folks say none but "dinkies" can get up. Travellers find no delay passing east or west. The Cincinnati Packets run as regularly as clock-work; and as for accommodations in this city, they are extensive enough for all the travel at this season of the year. Boats of 200 tons and over, leave every day for Cincinnati and Louisville. To the east, the Canal, by D. Leech & Co's fine line, offers great inducements to avoid the wear and tear of other modes of travel; or if the passenger prefers to go direct to Baltimore, there is the line of steamers to Brownsville, splendid stages to Cumberland, and Railroad to the Monumental City. All that is needed to bring travel this way is for the public abroad to know the truth—the misrepresentations of our enemies must recoil on their own heads where that is known.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Trouble with Brazil.—A letter from Washington to the N. Y. Herald under date of the 19th, says:

"Important despatches have just been received by the Department of State from Mr. Wise, our Minister at Brazil, relating to the recent insult given by that Government to himself, our Consul at Rio, and to the Commmander of our frigate Raritan, who, it will be recollected, had seized upon the slave vessel Porpoise, with her cargo of slaves and specie, but which, from the threats of the Brazillian Government, he was forced to relinquish.

The despatches referred to from Mr. Wise call for definite instructions as to the course he is to pursue in his present relations with the Brazillian Government. He urges the immediate appearance of a formidable naval force in that quarter, for the protection of our commercial and maratime interests and the expediency of his withdrawal from that government, inasmuch as he cannot well see how the matter is to be settled amicably and honorably to ourselves, as the insult was gratuitous on the part of the Brazillians, who refuse to apologise, and continue to hold forth fresh menaces to himself, and of course to the government of the United States.

It is said that there has already been a Cabinet meeting upon the subject; that the naval force intended for Mexico will receive instructions to visit Rio; that Mr. Wise will not return until such time as our gouernment is determined to act with efficiency and force, regarding, as it does, the case as an exceedingly aggravated one. Without, however, knowing anything upon the subject of a positive character, it is probable that the President may be forced to convene an extra session of Congress to decide both upon the Brazillian and Mexican difficulties, which from recent accounts are far from being favorable to a continuance of peace between the two governments."

Texas.—The New Orleans Picayune says—

We have two private letters before us, a day later than those published, and which were written at the latest hour to be in readiness for the steamer, from which we learn that President Jones had returned to Washington, (Texas) and the U. S. Minister, Major Donelson, *had been treated so cavliary by him and his Cabinet that he spoke of withdrawing from the seat of Government to Galveston.* This intelligence is from sources so direct as to leave no room to doubt its accuracy. From all that we learn are constrained to believe, that a rupture with Major Donelson would assist in procrastinating action with the acquiescence of the people. President Jones would edify the nations with other exequatar proclamation.

It is very evident that the interests of the people of Texas have become a minor consideration to the interests of some of her officials; and our suspicions mislead us, if the inquiry for the present is not, what will certain individuals gain by accepting or rejecting annexation?—the great concerns of the state being left out of consideration in deciding a personal issue of so momentous a character.

It seems to be agreed that proclamations have been issued to fill vacancies in Congress, so as to amuse the citizens with a few elections. None has been issued convening Congress—nor will there be, we apprehend, until there is a general rising of the country.

FROM TEXAS.

Galveston dates to the 9th inst., have been received at New Orleans by the steam packet New York. The Bee says—

We learn that Major A. J. Donelson, Charge to Texas, had been two days at Washington, but had not laid his despatches before the Executive. Mr. Jones had not expressed an opinion either way, but was generally supposed to be opposed to annexation. We further learn that the only persons who manifest any hostility towards the measure are a portion of the people about Galveston and Houston. Every where else it would appear that public opinion is almost unanimous in its favor.

M. de Saligny, the French Charge to Texas, fame passenger in the New York. Mr. Elliott, the British Charge, had sailed from Galveston on the 3d for Charleston, in the English sloop of war Electra, where he expects to meet his family.

The Hon. Ashbel Smith, Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas, came passenger by the New York, and leaves to day for Washington, on an important mission to this government.

It is further stated that the Custom House Officers on either bank of the Sabine, have discontinued the collection of the custom duties; the question of annexation, in their opinion, being already settled.

MEXICO ON ANNEXATION.

The Journal of Commerce translated from its Mexican papers the following amplification of the proceedings of the Mexican Government on the receipt on the tidings of the triumph of Annexation at Washington:

At one o'clock on the evening of the 22d of March, the Mexican Secretary of State and of Foreign Affairs appeared in the Chamber of Deputies, for the purpose of giving an account of the communications received by his Government relative to the Annexation of Texas. The official Documents which his Excellency read, have already been published and appear to have been forwarded by Senor Almonte, informing his Government, that he was then busy in the preparation of a protest, after the delivery of which he would immediately leave the United States, confiding to the Consuls and Vice-Consuls the charge of mercantile matters. Some stress was laid on the sanctioning of the law by the President, so soon after its passage by Congress, and the small majority by which it was passed.

Senor Cuevas, Secretary of State, informed the Chamber that the Cabinet, amid all its complex duties, had attended especially to this most important affair, and had ordered Senor Almonte to proceed as he had actually done, previously to receiving their instruction. He assured them that it had decided to defend most energetically the rights and honor of the Republic, and had already, in moving troops and other corresponding measures, done all that lay in its power at present.—It had not yet ceased its efforts. He said that the Government would communicate to the Chambers any future intelligence it might receive, that by conference with the Cabinet they might decide upon the best means of defending the rights of the Republic; that it would, moreover, immediately direct an energetic protest to all friendly powers, against the outrage committed by the U. States, to the Government of which the protest would also be forwarded; and finally that *all diplomatic intercourse with that Government would at once be closed.*

After this declaration, the Minister declared that, without any extraordinary powers, the Government believed itself strong enough to sustain the rights of the republic, because it confided in the unanimity of the whole nation, which would hasten to defend the holy cause of an administration that had in view no other object than the maintenance of the rights of the Republic and its laws.

Subsequently, in the Chamber of Deputies, Senors Rodriguez de San Maguel Espinosa and others proposed the following decree:

1st. Inasmuch as the United States of North America, by the Annexation of Texas to their territory, have openly violated their friendship with this nation, it is declared, that from the passage of this law, the treaties of friendship, commerce and navigation concluded between the said people in 1831, and mutually accepted and ratified in January of 1832, are at an end.

2d. In consequence whereof, from the publication of this law, the terms of six months and one year, for various purposes agreed upon in said treaties, shall begin to be completed.

3d. The Government orders the closing of all ports to the commerce of the United States, and forbids the use of their manufactures.

4th. No proposition relative to the restoration of friendship will be listened to from the United States, except upon the basis of the relinquishment of the plan of the Annexation of Texas.

The Chamber immediately went into secret session for the purpose of discussing the above decree.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

Steamer C. Vanderbilt, April 14.—*Great Fires in Virginia.*—Messrs. Editors:—The Dismal Smamp is now on fire, and has been for twelve days. No rain has fallen in that region for more than two months. The damage sustained by persons engaged in the shingle and stave business has been immense—one individual has lost at least $4,000, and others $3,000 $2,000, and so on, according to the force employed.—Great holes, fifteen and twenty feet deep, have been burnt, which, I understand, is occasioned by the great amount of vegetable matter that has been accumulating for many years throughout the swamp. Thousands of cattle and other stock have perished in the flames.

One thing connected with this conflagration may be a source of some interest to your patrons.—An old negro man and woman, with one child, ran away from their master twenty-six years ago, and have never been heard from until Tuesday last, when, being driven by the threatening flames, they returned to their master's house, (seven miles from Suffolk, Va.) accompanied by fifteen healthy children, all of whom, excepting the eldest, were born in the caverns of the Dismal Swamp. A large number of slaves have been forced, under similar circumstances, to return to their masters, after an abscence of ten, fifteen and twenty years.

Large numbers of wild beasts, of various species, have been seen in the adjoining woods; most of which are bears.

In the neighbourhood of Petersburg, and along the line of the Gaston Rail Road, a destructive fire is also raging, destroying thousands of dollars worth of property; many valuable plantations have been swept clean. A great want of rain prevails throughout this entire section of country.

In addition to the above calamities, a disease is raging, proving fatal in nearly every case, termed by some "*black tongue*"—it attacks the patient in a variety of forms. I could not learn the symptoms attending this direful complaint—it is regarded as a new type of diseases, resembling nothing else. Several hundred persons have already died in consequence of this disease.

Respectfully, Yours truly,

F. S. BRONSON, M. D.

On Friday last, the Mississippi was within two feet of its greatest height last spring, at St. Peters. The *Otter* reports that it was within a foot of the extreme point reached by the flood of last year, and the snow was quite deep on all the tributaries.

The Galena Gazette says that the mill owners on the Wisconsin, are apprehensive that their mills would all be swept off by the spring freshet. There was yet two or three feet of snow there, and should it pass off with rain, great destruction of property was feared.—*St. Louis Republican*

RELIEF FOR THE PITTSBURGH SUFFERERS.—We mentioned yesterday that the Mayor had received from the Collecting Committees in the Seventh and Eighth Wards, both of which had been partially canvassed, the sum of $2,556 50

Yesterday the Mayor received from Hugh Bolton, Esq. Chairman of the Fifth Ward Committee,	438 91
From Leon Dyer and J. Turner, Esqrs. of the Sixth Ward,	135 29
From W. H. Cole, Sr. Esq. of the Seventh Ward,	84 00
From George M. Gill, Esq, of the Eighth Ward,	108 00
From Samuel Jones, Jr., Esq., of the Eleventh Ward,	1,082 12
From J. Q. Hewlett, Esq., of the Eleventh Ward,	182 00
From J. Wilkes, Jr., Esq., of the Eleventh Ward,	152 05
From L. W. Gosnel and R. Garrett, Esqrs., of the Eleventh Ward,	240 84
From Wm. George Reed, Esq., of the Fourteenth Ward,	196 29
	$5,176 00

Collections were taken up on Sunday in several of the churches; but returns have only been received, as yet, from the Cathedral. The sum contributed by the congregation worshipping there was 115 07

$5,91 07

Add to this, the contributions of Mr. Peale, of the Museum, $100; of the Ethiopian Serenaders, $104; of O. C. Tiffany, Esq., privately transmitted to Pittsburgh on the receipt of the news of the disaster in that city, $100; of the Razor Strop man, $8 63; and the sum subscribed at the Town Meeting, $800—in all, $1,112 63

And we have as the total collections in this city, so far, $6,403 70

We understand that Mayor Davies transmitted to the Mayor of Pittsburgh yesterday, a check for $5,000, which, judging from the liberal spirit manifested by our citizens, will soon be followed by another for a similar amount.—*Balt. American.*

BUTLER COUNTY RELIEF MEETING.

A meeting of the citizens of our borough, was held in the Court House on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of adopting some measures to procure subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers by the late calamity in the city of Pittsburgh. The Hon. J. Bredin was appointed chairman, and George W. Smith, Esq., Secretary. A committee of five persons were appointed in each borough and township in the county, for this humane and benevolent purpose.

The condition of sufferers, appeals directly to all the nobler feelings of nature, and is calculated to excite the warmest sympathies of the human heart. We have every reason to believe that these calls will not be disregarded. Butler county, we know, will contributed her full quota towards the alleviation of the misery and distress occasioned by the awful and distressing conflagration. As an evidence of this, we may mention the fact, that on Friday evening last, Sheriff Campbell and G. W. Smith, Esq., spent about two hours in visiting the citizens of the borough, for the purpose of soliciting contributions for the above purpose, and although they did not visit one half of the persons that would be likely to contribute, they succeeded in raising about one hundred and forty dollars. The people of Butler county, have not the ability to contribute as largely as they would desire, but, every one will give something—the poor man's mite will be as acceptable in the sight of the Great Giver, as the rich man's boon.—*Butler Democrat.*

The Board of Brokers in this city did themselves the credit, yesterday, of voting five hundred dollars from their funds, in aid of the Pittsburgh sufferers.—*U. S. Gazette.*

PITTSBURGH, APRIL 26, 1845.

U. STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The news brought by the Caledonia, the most important of which we give in another column, is of a most startling character. We now see that we have only just escaped a war with Great Britain, by the wisdom of the United States Senate, in refusing to sanction the ill-timed and unwise Oregon Bill, passed by the House; and that the peremptory manner in which Mr. Polk spoke of our claims to Oregon, while those claims were the subject of negotiation, has rendered our relations with Great Britain extremely critical. Any one can see, that while the language of the British Government is considerate and courteous, it is nevertheless firm and decided, and if our Government persists in pressing our claims to Oregon in the style of the late House of Representatives, and of Mr. Polk, *war is the inevitable consequence!* We have thus the alternative of a war with a nation with whom it is our highest interest to remain at peace, or the humbling spectacle of seeing our Government abating some what of its demands.

The tone of the English papers is of a most warlike character, and the excitement in that country is very great. Nothing else is talked of but a war with America. The London Times, the most influential press in Great Britain, maintains a most belligerent tone, and the Morning Chronicle remarks, that it was not prepared to find the English Lion treated so very like a puppy dog! It adds that, "what has been all along feared will take place—that Great Britain will be compelled to go to the extremity and expense of war merely for the sake of showing that she *dare* still do such a thing under grievous provocation."

☞We have been informed that some deserving persons, among the sufferers by the late fire, who have applied for aid to the noble-hearted ladies who attend the depots, have been turned away without having their wants supplied, because there was nothing in the hands of the ladies to give! How is this! Are the provisions and clothing so generously provided from abroad and from our own citizens, exhausted! If so, let the money in the hands of the committees be immediately applied to the purchase of more. It may be that there is some confusion in the arrangements, as is not improbable considering the extensive and arduous character of their business. If so, it should be rectified as far as possible.

The Committee, whose duty it is to examine into the situation and losses of the sufferer, and the relative and just claims of each, will not probably be able to report for some days, and until such time, we presume, no *money* will be distributed, either by loan or otherwise;—but in the meantime, those having charge of the benevolence of the public should see *that none suffer want.* Food, clothing and shelter should be provided. Having this, the sufferers should await with patience the examination of the committee, that strict justice be done to all, and that none, however retiring and modest, be overlooked.

MEXICO AND TEXAS.

Our relations with these countries are of a most delicate and interesting character. Although there is a probability peace may be maintained with Mexico, yet it is evident that a little breeze unpropitious to peace, may blow the smouldering volcano into a flame. Since the great calamity which has visited our city, we have been unable to pay much attention to our Governmental relations with those countries.—The situation of affairs, as shown by late arrivals, is as follows:

With *Mexico*, the question of war or peace is trembling in the balance. The news of the passage of the unconstitutional and iniquitous act of Annexation, by this country, was received there, with great and general indignation, by the people, and war is loudly called for. The Government, however, appears to be actuated by a moderate spirit, and inclined to pacific measures, if these will satisfy national honor. The Chamber of Deputies was discussing, at last accounts, with some warmth, yet with propriety, the measures proper to be adopted in so great an emergency; but nothing definite had been concluded upon. Judging from the tenor of the latest accounts, we think it probable that a non-intercourse will be established between the two countries, but that no further belligerant measures will be adopted. This is the most effective manner in which Mexico can punish us, as her trade is important to our commerce and manufactures, and her specie quite necessary to fill up the European drain upon the precious metals. They have already closed all diplomatic intercourse, and protested in a formal manner against the conduct of this country.

In the meantime Great Britain will reap all the benefits of the trade of Mexico which we lose, and use the opportunity to strengthen her relations of amity and commerce with that country.

With Texas, our affairs are also in a very uncertain situation. The measure of annexation, if we can trust the New Orleans press on this subject, meets with general approval. Were the majority of the people consulted, it is probable the measure would be consummated at once. But President Jones looks upon the project with less favor, and appears to be in no hurry to lose his nominally high office, by Texas becoming one of the States of this Union. It is now pretty well ascertained that he has received Mr. Donelson, the American Minister, rather coldly, and that at the same time he is in negotiation with the British Ambassador on the subject of procuring the recognition of Texas' independence by Mexico, on condition that Texas rejects annexation. President Jones appears to be in no hurry to call Congress together for the purpose of taking annexation into consideration, and it is not likely he will do so, until his arrangements are concluded with the British Minister, when both projects can be submitted at once.

Such is the nature of our relations with those South-western neighbors as shown by last accounts. We shall look for further advices with no little interest.

☞The Post, of yesterday, had a most violent editorial in praise of Democratic principles, in which Henry Clay is denounced as a *political traitor!* Whatever may have caused this outburst of political malignity against the distinguished statesman of Kentucky, and this puerile and ridiculous panegyric of modern Democracy, every sensible man of whatever party, cannot but look upon it as ill-timed, in bad taste, and most unjust. Mr. Clay's character has been freely canvassed during the late campaign—this was to be expected; and whatever his enemies may think of him, he only found a warmer place in the hearts of his friends, after passing through the ordeal. But he is now a candidate for no office, and is engaged in his old age, in a laborious profession, to provide for the support of his family. Surely none but a hyena would unnecessarily drag him from his reirement for the purpose of gratifying a malignant hate, which appears to be nourished by some men of depraved principles as a part of their nature.

We shall not spend time in combatting the positions of the Post. The unprejudiced reason of every man of sense tells him, that what is called Democracy now, is no more the Democracy of Jefferson and Madison than Mormonism is Christianity. Had Mr. Clay consented to surrender true Democratic principles, and that manly spirit of independence which will not bow to the one-man power, let it be gilded over with never so many republican titles—had he consented to have outraged the constitution, usurped the rights of the people, set at naught their expressed will, and undermined the foundations of good government, he would this day have been numbered among the present Locofoco Democracy, but would indeed have been a traitor to every patriotic and noble principle inculcated by those Fathers of the republic, whose names are made use of, under the name of Democracy, to sanction acts of tyrany, which would disgrace a despotism.

One of the editors of the Post is an applicant for the Post Office. Was it necessary that this fresh specimen of base subserviency should be given to propitiate the powers which rule at Washington! Is it by denouncing America's greatest of living statesmen as a *traitor*, that sweetest incense can be offered up to those who now dispense office!

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

The proverb says "it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good." The Fire will give rise to many improvements about the city. The Wharves come in for a share, and at the foot of Penn street, rapid progress is making toward grading the landing. The prodigious quantity of rubbish from the ruins will give employment to the Carters for many a day, and by having it deposited at suitable places, a great deal can be done toward furnishing what is even now the most extensive wharf on the Ohio river. Duquesne way will also be largely benefitted by the refuse of the burnt buildings.

☞Mr. Howard, our worthy Mayor, has received $5000 from the Mayor of Baltimore, as a part of the noble philanthropy of that flourishing city.

Pittsburgh Sufferers.—We learn that the City Councils at their meeting last night appropriated one thousand dollars out of the General Fund, for the relief of the Pittsburgh Sufferers by the late extensive conflagration.—*National Intelligencer.*

VERY IMPORTATN FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP

CALEDONIA.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Important Debate in Parliament on Oregon—the Ultimatum of Great Britian—Firmness in the Cotton Market—Decline in Consols.

The Caledonia, Captain Lott, arrived at Boston, at 11 o'clock on Monday night.

She sailed from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 5th inst.

The intelligence received by her is of a character more important than any that has reached us for some time.

There has been an important debate in the British Parliament on the Oregon, disclosing the view of England on that subject. It was deemed so important that the opinions of the British Ministry should be known in America that the Caledonia was detained one day in order to bring out the debate on the question, which took place in Parliament on the 4th instant, and which we refer to below

This state of things affected the money and cotton markets on the 5th instant. Cotton became firm and consols declined.

The railway fever continues unabated in England.

The spring is exceedingly backward in Great Britain—which is altogether more favorable for the fruit crop.

The operations of the new tariff, especially as respects foreign free grown labor sugars, is becoming more general than was in the first instance contemplated.

The general produce markets are very firm, and a considerable amount of business is doing privately in wools, indigoes and cotton woods.

Money continued plentiful.

Nothing important from France.

Switzerland continues in her Jesuistical excitement.

There were no later arrivals at England from the United States, between the departure of the Western and Caledonia.

The Queen and Prince Albert go to Ireland in July.

The French Government intend to organize a line of Trans-Atlantic mail steamers immediately. The Minister of Marine has reported a law, precisely like that of 1841, by which four steamers are to run between Cherbourg and New York.

It was reported in Dublin, last week, that Mr. O'Connell, unable longer to withstand the pressure from the leaders of the Young Ireland party, will attempt in the course of the ensuing summer, to reorganize monster meetings on the same scale as those which created so much apprehension in the year 1843.

IMPORTANT DEBATE ON OREGON.

The report of the speeches on this important debate is so voluminous that we must content ourselves with a synopsis until our next.

House of Lords, April 4th—Midnight.—Lord Clarendon introduced the subject of the Oregon Territory, in order to elicit from the Government some information as to our relations with the United States upon this question, and the course it was intended to pursue in case Congress, acting upon the expressed opinion of the President, should proceed to take possession of the country, or to annex it to the United States.

The Earl of Aberdeen replied at considereble length in a speech of great force and beauty. The noble Earl goes into a full exposition of the present relations of the two countries in regard to Oregon; states the present condition of the negotiations for a treaty, and the faint prospect of the matter being brought to a favorable issue, and the resolution of the Government to maintain the right of Great Britain. Considerable stress is laid upon Mr. Polk's Inaugural not being an official paper made to Congress, and that it does not possess the importance of an official document. The language of the speech is courteous but firm.

The subject was introduced into the *House of Commons* at the same hour, by Lord John Russell, who spoke at considerable length, defending the rights of Great Britain, and animadverting upon the conduct of the American Government and the tenor of Mr. Polk's Inaugural.

Sir Robert Peel replied, giving a succinct history of the negotiations between the two countries on the Oregan question, and the present state of the question, and announces the determination of G. Britain to maintain her right to Oregon.

The London press has also spoken with decided terms, that war will follow any other attempts of this country to occupy or seize upon Oregon, than by treaty.

The news from the continent is not important.

MARYLAND.—A most shameful law, in reference to free negroes, disgraces the Statute Book of Maryland. The law enacts, that if a free negro non-resident is found in the State he is liable to a fine of $20, and if he cannot pay this he is thrown into prison and then sold into Slavery. If he should be able to pay the $20, but remain in the State five days after paying the sum, he is then liable to a second fine of five hundred dollars, or, if he should ever return to the State after the first fine he is exposed to the same punishment, or must be sold into Slavery. How this infamous law works, which is both in violation of the Constitution, and against humanity, we shall let a Maryland man inform our readers. The following extract is from the last number of the Frederick City Examiner.

Last week under this law a negro was brought before the Orphans' Court by a late corporation constable, for having come into this state, being a free Negro. The statement of the poor old fellow, for he was old and verging to the limits of his years, with little of the strength of manhood left him, was, that he was removing his family from Virginia into Pennsylvania, having been set free for that purpose, and that he was now on his way through Maryland, simply passing through the state, with no thought of harm, no knowledge of the ferocious toils of the law which hung around him. He was sentenced to pay the fine, and the informer having consented to remit one half, Mr. Brommett, one of our new Whig magistrates, generously and kindly undertook to raise the money by collection among the citizens of the town, to release the unfortunate old man. He was of course successful in his efforts, and had the exquisite enjoyment of winning blessings from a sorrowful heart, and sending the gray headed negro on his way rejoicing.

Revenue Cutter Jefferson.—We find the following notice of this Iron Steamer, built here by Messrs. Freeman, Knapp and Totten, and put up by them at Oswego, New York, in the New York Courier and Enquirer:

A new U. S Revenue Cutter, called the *Jefferson*, has just been placed on Lake Ontario. It was built at Oswego, and in the Advertiser of that place we find a notice of her trial trip on the 13th.

She is an iron steamer, of 300 tons burden, and fitted with one of Ericson's propellers. In starting the propeller was somewhat injured by contact with some floating timbers and her speed could not thus be fairly tested. She is represented as being a very handsome vessel and is commanded by Capt. Howard.

Philadelphia, April 22, 1845.

William J. Howard, Esq., Mayor of the city of Pittsburgh:

Sir—The Board of Brokers of this city, deeply sympathise with the citizens of Pittsburgh upon the recent calamity which has destroyed so large a portion of their city, and have directed me to transmit to you the enclosed check for Five Hundred Dollars, in aid of the fund for the relief of the sufferers.

I am sir, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
C. MACALESTER, President.
Andrew, M. Provost, Treasurer.

Collections for Pittsburgh.

The different committee appointed to collect moneys, &c, for the sufferers by the Pittsburgh Fire, met at the Council Chamber last evening.—Rev. E. W. Schon acted as Chairman, and Rev. E. T. Collins as Secretary.

The reports were not all in either from wards or churches. The 8th and 10th Wards were not reported; the 6th made only a partial return.—The returns so far are—

1st Ward,	$1840 45
2nd "	1492 20
3rd "	992 27
4th "	403 00
5th "	495 00
6th "	
8th "	333 90
8th "	
9th "	525 83
10th "	
	$6082 65

CHURCHES.

Wesley Chapel,	$62 00
Colored Church, Union Baptists,	39 50
St. Paul's,	57 50
Central Pres. Church,	34 61
Unitarian Church,	104 00
Disciples', (Sycamore,)	34 50
Second Disciples',	9 10
1st. English Evan Lutheran Church	11 30
Asbury Chapel,	66 53
Christ's Church,	150 00
First Presbyterian,	73 00
Second Presbyterian,	93 89
First Restorationist Church	20 20
	747 07
Ward Subscriptions,	6082 65
	$6829 74

A considerable amount of produce, &c. has been sent forward free of all charge, of which no account is taken in the above returns. The committees are not yet through with their work. It was resolved to send the amount collected forthwith to Pittsburgh and to proceed in the different wards and churches with the collections. The meeting of the Committees adjourned to assemble together at the call of the Chairman, when a final report will be made. This will not be until some time next week.—*Cin. Gaz.* April 22.

Emigration Westward.—Wallingford, in Connecticut, near New Haven, is about to send a small colony of twenty persons of both sexes to Iowa. They start on Monday for their distant home, carrying with them all the sturdy character, industrious habits, and integrity of that noble old State. The Legislature of Indiana has provided for the appointment of agents in the Eastern cities and towns, who shall direct emigration to that quarter. A large emigration of Germans from Pennsylvania into Shelby county, Missouri, is now going on, and it is thought that not less than 3000 will settle there during the summer.—*N. Y. Express.*

Steamer Great Britain.—We learn from passengers by the steamer, that the Great Britain lay at the Docks in London, a mere idle show, opened for public exhibition at half a crown a head! There were strange misgivings about the ship in England; it was the opinion of some gentlemen, that she would not cross the Atlantic. One of the passengers who visited her, said that there was nothing in preparation or in arrangement when the Great Western left, that he could see or learn, which indicated such purpose as that of sending this leviathan to New York.—*N. Y. Express.*

The Post Master General has ordered the offices of the ten travelling Agents of the Department and five deputies to be abolished, and by this movement alone, some $250,000 will be saved. He seems to have all contracts made with reference to the *safety* and *speed* of transportation of the mails, and not to the *mode*, whether by four-horse coaches or on horseback. This is an admirable feature in his reform. The saving will be immense, and as the new Post-office bill goes into operation soon, the utmost economy in expenditures will then be rendered necessary.—This is carrying out the spirit of the Post-office Law as far as it goes. The Post Master General should now execute its provisions in relation to the advertising of letters. The Express, by the law, as one of the papers having the largest circulation, is entitled to the letter advertising.—*N. Y. Express.*

RICH FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

83 Market street, Pittsburgh.

B. E. CONSTABLE

Respectfully announces that he has made extensive arrangements for the Fall and Winter trade, which will enable him to offer to purchasers the best and cheapest stock of

NEW FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS

in this market.

B. E. C. has received and opened a large assortment of Black and colored Silks, in great variety—rich, and the newest styles;
Cassimere d'Ecosse, latest Paris style;
Pure Mousline de Laines, newest designs;
Reps Cashmere, entirely new;
Chameleon Chusans, Tiretas;
Crape d'Cypress; Black Bombazines;
Splendid French Broche Shawls, latest importations;
Cashmere, Pompassour and Turkard, &c.
Plain and embroidered Tabet, mode colors and Black;
Rich, new style wool Shawls;
A large stock of low price wool Shawls, in stripes, figures and plaids;
New style French prints; American do., new fall patterns, from 6¼ cents upwards;
Lopins, French Merinos, AA quality, blue, black and mode colors;
Splendid Paris an style of Bonnet Ribbons;
A large stock of rich new do., from 12½ cents upwards;
Various styles of Neck and Cap do;
Artificial Flowers;
Bigou's Kid Gloves; new style do;
Lad es' Lace Caps, newest patterns;
English Thread Lace and Edgings;
Lisle, Guipure, Ashburton and other styles of do;
Plain and figured net for Caps, Capes and Veils;
Plain and hem-stitch Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs;
Revere do; Muslin Trimm

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WRITE AND HARRIS.

☞ "The Pittsburgh Gazette" is published Daily, Tri-weekly, and Weekly, at the *South-East Corner of Market and Fourth streets*. The Daily Paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Tri-weekly Paper is FOUR Dollars per annum in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PAPER.

For 16 lines, or less, One insertion	$0 50
" " " Two insertions	0 75
" " " Three insertions	1 00
" " " Three months	3 00
" " " Six months	6 00
" " " Twelve months	10 00

BUSINESS CARDS.

For five lines, or less One year	$6 00
" " " Six months	3 00

PITTSBURGH—APRIL 29, 1845.

Associate Judge for Allegheny County.—Governor Shunk has appointed William Hawkins, Esq., Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, of this county, in place of John Anderson, Esq., who declined the appointment.

The sympathy and active benevolence manifested by our sister cities and benevolent individuals in every part of the conntry, towards Pittsburgh in this time of her calamity, has laid our citizens under a weight of obligation and has excited sentiments of esteem and gratitude, which anguage is too poor to do justice to.

The best return in our power to make at present, is to assure the benevolent donors, that their money will be judiciously applied to the object designed, for the relief of the necessitous sufferers by the late fire. A discreet committee is engaged in ascertaining and classifying the sufferers, and as soon as this is accomplished, and the probable amount we shall receive ascertained, the many will be divided among the sufferers in such a manner as that none not actually in need of aid will receive assistance, and that none who are deserving of relief will be overlooked. A number of poor widows, mechanics who have lost their tools, &c., will be assisted by donations. Another class, who have saved a little, will be assisted by a loan, &c. In this way the benevolence of the public will be applied to the relief of the suffering, and the restoration of the destroyed part of our city. In the meantime none are left to suffer want.

Distressing Accident.

On Sunday about 2 o'clock, P. M. as the steamer Bertrand, Capt. Mason, was coming up past the foot of Ball's Island, about two miles above Liverpool, a fine boy, son of Mr. Summers, of Jackson, Miss., about four years of age, was killed and lost overboard suddenly. The little fellow was playing about the boiler deck with his uncle and while running along the guard on the starboard side, missed a step and fell off, striking the lower guard with great force and bouncing into the river. His father was close at hand, within 10 feet of him. The boat was instantly stopped, but the body after passing under the wheel rose once only and then disappeared. It is supposed the fall killed him instantly. His uncle jumped into the river to save him; but all efforts to regain the body were unavailing. The distress of the mother who was on board may be conceived but not described.

He had on a Merino coat of brown colour, silk collar same color; pantaloons of a blue color.—Hair long, curled, and of light color. Any person finding the body and decently interring it, will be rewarded on application to Capt. Mason of the Bertrand.

On Sabbath morning last, about half past 7 o'clock, Mr. James Wray, who lives at Jack's Run about 4 miles below Pittsburgh, near the Beaver road, was at breakfast, when he heard a loud clap of thunder, and saw very sharp lightning near his house. On getting up and looking out he saw his Barn had caught fire by the lightning, and it was with very great difficulty that he got the horses out. His barn and stables, with all their contents —hay, &c, were wholly consumed.

☞ The most of our eastern papers are discussing the probability of a war with Great Britain, but nothing new has occurred to indicate the policy to be pursued by the Government. We do not believe, however, that our Government will give up any part of Oregon.

Episcopal Convention.—George M. Wharton, Esq. Secretary of the Convention, has given notice that the stated annual meeting of the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the State of Pennsylvania, will be held in St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 20th of May next, and that each Church of that denomination in the State may send a lay deputy or deputies, not exceeding three in number. The most important business of the Convention, we presume, will be the election of a Bishop for the Diocese.

NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIPTIONS.—The new Postmaster General has prepared instructions under the new post office law, which goes into operation on the first of July next. The limitation of the franking privilege of postmasters has cut off the usual mode of transmitting subscriptions to papers. The following method is therefore substituted by the Post Master General, a provision for the transmission of money, much preferable to that now in use. We extract it from the synopsis which the Herald gives of the letter of instruction:

"Money for newspaper subscriptions not exceeding $10 in each case, may be paid to a postmaster for the purpose of being paid to the publisher of a newspaper at any other office. The P. M. is in such case, to give the person paying the money, a receipt therefore, and to advise forthwith the postmaster, who is to pay said amount of such deposit. Upon presentation of this receipt, the amount is to be paid over. The Postmaster receiving the amount is to debit himself therewith in his account and the Postmaster paying that amount is to credit himself therewith in his account of contingent expenses."

DONATIONS.

Henry Earl, Esq., Treasurer of the Relief Fund acknowledges the following:

Cash from Mr. Reed for Mdse sold,	2 68
Geo. H. Muller, Zelienople,	30 00
Christy's Minstrels,	42 00
Topper, Carpenter & Co., Phil.,	100 00
Citizen's of Louisville,	4,171 00
" Philadelphia,	10,000 00
Mary S. Holmes, Ghester Co.,	50 00
1st English Lutheran Church by J. Ritz,	54 91
Joshua Saxton, Urbanna, O.,	5 00
Whole amount,	$45,589 89

DONATIONS.

The following donations have been received, and handed over to the very efficient Committee of Ladies in Allegheny city.

Geo. Collier, St. Louis,	$100 00
First Associate Presbyterian Church, Allegheny city, Rev. Mr. Rogers,	$65 50

☞ The people of Lancaster have taken active means for the relief of Pittsburgh. Also the people of Adams county.

Nashville.—The people of Nashville are moving in the benevolent work of aiding Pittsburgh.

Construction of Buildings—Guarding against Fire.

The following letter, from the Architect of Public Buildings at Washington, has been placed in our hands by the Mayor for publication:

His Honor the Mayor of Pittsburgh:

Sir:—While joining my sympathies with those of our fellow-citizens generally, for the losses sustained by many of the citizens of Pittsburgh in the late conflagration of their property, I would take the liberty through you, Sir, as their Chief Magistrate, of recommending in the erection of their business buildings, a system of construction which shall guard such from a recurrence of a like calamity.

Since my engagements with the Government, buildings have been erected both here and elsewhere—all of which are of a fire-proof character. I am satisfied that this system might be advantageously introduced into private structures, and that, at little additional cost to the builder. In my experience on this subject, I have found it practicable by my method of constructing the arches, so to economize, as to require little addition of thickness of walls, and this in positions which would occasion no loss of room for business purposes. This is an important point in applying the fire proof system to private buildings, especially such as are intended for the reception of valuable goods. The introduction of this system into the business part of a city, would give great confidence to the owners and occupiers of houses there, and would tend to check that awful destruction of property, which now occurs on the breaking out of a fire. As the adoption of this system would involve but little additional expense to a building while under construction, there is every inducement for its introduction when the fact is known.

I have thought it my duty to communicate it on this occasion, and to urge upon the citizens of Pittsburgh its adoption into the good buildings which may be erected there, and I would offer my professional services to arrange the plans—to meet the requisitions of the fire-proof system, with proper economy.

I would observe in general, that the increase of cost of a building upon this plan would be from ten to twenty per cent, according to the extent of the system, and the proximity of the buildings to each other; for a range of such buildings would cost less in any than if in separate blocks, and may be introduced after the roof is on.

Should the citizens of Pittsburgh be desirous of availing themselves of this plan of securing their future buildings from fire, and would wish to consult me, or engage my services on this occasion, I would immediately proceed to Pittsburgh to meet their wishes.

Respectfully submitted,
ROBERT MILLS,
Architect of the Public Building, City of Washington. April 22, 1845.

☞ It was with extreme pleasure we received the following letter from an old friend and brother editor, whose benevolent and kind heart has prompted him to spare a little from a country printer's pittance, for the relief of our suffering fellow-citizens:

Urbana, O., April 24, 1845.

Friend White: Dear Sir:—Desiring to contribute my mite for the relief of suffering humanity, I herewith send you five dollars, which you will please hand over to the proper committee, for the relief of the suffering poor of your ill-fated city. With sentiments of respect to your family, I remain your old friend and well wisher,
JOSHUA SAXTON.

D. N. White, Esq.

Louisville, April 23d, 1845.

Hon. W. J. Howard, Mayor of Pittsburgh:

Dear Sir:—Immediately on the receipt in our city of the calamitous and destructive fire which laid your fair city almost in waste, the citizens of Louisville convened in public meeting resolved to co-operate with their fellow citizens of other cities in relieving those unfortunate persons who suffered by that disastrous conflagration. Accordingly committees were appointed to procure donations in the several wards of money and other articles necessary to relieve in part these unfortunate sufferers. I herewith send you two drafts, one for $2000 and the other for $2161, also ten dollars cash handed me after I had purchased the drafts. There are other funds collected which I will get together and send on say in three or four days. There are also donations of flour, bacon, &c., which when collected will be sent. I earnestly hope, Sir, that this sum, small as it is, will, together with other similar contributions, enable your citizens who have suffered by the fire, to rise Phœnix like and surpass in beauty the the fair portion of your city which was destroyed by the devouring element.

With sentiments of esteem,
I remain, respectfully yours,
F. A. KAYE, Mayor
of city of Louisville.

City of Cleveland, O., April 24, 1845.

To the Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh.

Dear Sir: For Edwin P. Christy, proprietor of Christy's Minstrels. I remit you the enclosed draft for $42, being the proceeds of a benefit given by him with his minstrels, last evening, in this city, for the relief of the sufferers by the late Fire in Pittsburgh.

Yours respectfully,
SAMUEL STARKWEATHER,
Mayor of the City of Cleveland.

Hall of Independence,
Philadelphia, April 24, 1845.

Dear Sir:—I had the pleasure to send you on the 18th inst. a certificate of Deposite in the Philadelphia Bank for five thousand dollars, and now enclose you a certificate of the same No. 450, for ten thousand dollars in aid of the Sufferers by the late Fire in your city.

I remain very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ROBERT TOLAND.
Treasurer of Committee of Town Meeting to raise funds for the Sufferers by the Fire at Pittsburgh.

Hon. W. J. Howard, Mayor of Pittsburgh.

Twenty five dollars of the above was contributed by Thomas Watson, for the Baptist Church that was burned.

Philadelphia, April 24, 1845.

W. J. Howard, Esq., Mayor:

Dear Sir.—You have herewith our draft for $72 50, and our Mr. Toppan's, check for $27 50, in all, one hundred dollars, which please add to the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the disastrous fire in your city, and oblige

Yours very respectfully,
TOPPAN, CARPENTER & CO.

☞ The St. Louis Republican has a warm appeal in favor of the Pittsburgh sufferers. We may look for active sympathy from that city.

Iowa not in the Union.—It appears that the people of Iowa have rejected their constitution. Consequently it will take another year to get Iowa in; perhaps longer. It is proposed now to change the boundaries so that the Missouri river shall be the Western boundary, and the north line shall exclude Dubuque. This will make a state about 130 miles in breadth, by 300 miles in length, which will have just about the superficial extent of Ohio. It will be a noble state. We wish the plan could be carried out. It would leave north of it, full space to make another very beautifully situated and well watered state. —*Cin. Chron.*

Fire in New York—Destruction of Bowery Theatre.—On Friday evening last, about 6 o'clock, the Bowery Theatre, New York, was, for the fourth time, laid in ruins. The fire broke out in a carpenter's shop in the rear of the building and soon the whole was in flames, and was entirely consumed. The loss is estimated at $50,000. The principal sufferer is Mr. Hamblin, tke Manager. There was no insurance.

A rencounter took place in the street to-day, in which F. Kennett, Esq., inflicted personal chastisement on the Rev. Mr. Linn, the pastor of the Centenary Church, in this city. As we presume the affair will undergo a legal investigation, it may not be proper to allude further to it, or the causes assigned for the difficulty.—*St. Louis Republican* April 19.

From the N. Y. Express of Friday.

Pittsburgh Relief Committee.—A portion of the Committee met last evening at the Mayor's Office. The money collected by the gentlemen assembled amounted, it will be seen, to something upwards of $10,000. There is to be a full meeting of the committee on Saturday next, when it is hoped, as stated by gentlemen present, that all the members of the committee will be in attendance, and ready to report, The necessity for immediate action was urged by some of the gentlemen assembled. It is to be hoped at least $20,000 or $25,000 will be raised in New York. The whole amount of the relief afforded by all the cities, thus far, exclusive of New York, and not taking into view the donation by the State of Pennsylvania, will probably not exceed $40,000, so that gentlemen need not be afraid that Pittsburgh will receive too much.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE PITTSBURGH SUFFERERS, April 25, 1845.

John Jacob Astor	$500	Cripps & Co	$50
Brown, Brothers & Co	500	Robert Jadray & Co	50
N L & G Griswold	500	Joseph Sampson	50
James Lenox	500	Francis Grilin	25
N. Y. Stock Exchange	500	Thompson & Adams	25
Prime, Ward, King & Co	250	Wm Whitlock Jr, Mason & Thompson	25
John Ward & Co	250	Wm W. De Forest & Co	25
Bowman, Johnston & Co	250	William Finch J Tuckerman	25
W C Weimore	200	E. Beck & Kunhardt	25
A T Stewart & Co	100	Wm Kemble Weimore & Co	25
P Harmony & Nephews	100	C & L. Denison	25
David S Kennedy	100	Belloe & Parshall	25
Wm H Aspinwall	100	John A Stevens	25
Samuel Rowland	100	James Gallatin	25
E K Collins	100	John Ferguson	25
Henry W Hicks	100	Corning & Co.	25
Stephen B Munn	100	Fanning C Tucker	25
John Outhout	100	Jonathan Thompson	25
W P Furniss	100	J. A Underwood	25
David Leavitt	100	Tetterel & Blain	25
Keneys, Brown & Sampson	100	Reinar't & Co Tieron & Maillard	25
Maxwell & Whittemore	100	Umfrit & Daubmann	25
Halstead, Haines & Co	100	Alfred Edwards & Co	25
H L Swan	100	Eno & Phelps	25
Talbot, Olyphant & Co	100	Henry Sheldon	25
Andrew Foster & Sons	100	Woods, Sheldon & Co	25
Goodhue & Co	100	F & N Connelly & Co	25
L M Hoffman & Co	100	Jno C Beekman & Co	25
Minturn & Co	100	Sins Brown James Foster	25
Haggerty, Draper & Jones	100	Wigin, Sturgis & Shaw	25
S T Jones & Co	100	Foster, Lowe & Hamilton	25
John Haggerty	100		25
C W Lawrence	100	Wolcott & Slade	25
Murdock, Swett & Co	100	C & F Waldo	25
M Van Schaick	100	Wm Ingers & Co	25
George W Strong	50	Adams, Tiffany & Co	25
S M Fox	50	D W Arnold & Co	25
E D Huribut	50	T Pigman & Co	25
Edwin Bartlett	50	Sand J Beals & Bish	25
J Fourke & Son	50	Merritt & Johnson	25
Aymar & Co	50	Jas W Otis George Bird	25
Schermerhorn, Banker & Co	50	P H Vandervoort	25
Henry Chauncey	50	Leonard, Pome & Nicoll	25
Joseph W Alsop	50	Parker, Arcad & Co	25
Moses Taylor	50	Philip Lewis	25
Shepherd Knapp	50	D Embden	20
S R Brooks	50	Chas Carvill	20
John J Palmer	50	Henry Brevoort	20
Elisha Riggs	50	Henry Van Schaick	20
Walter R Jones	50	Storm, Du Bois & Co	20
D Appleton & Co	50	Southwark, Littlefield & Lond	20
John Gihon	50	George Hastings & Co	20
W & R Russell	50	Benj Stagg	20
Sands, Spooner & Co	50	E Platt	15
Henry Andrew	50	L R Gaillard	15
Howard Hotel	50	Stanlet & Co	15
L J Wyeth	50	Cert. Beer & May	15
Wisner & Gale	50	And sundry smaller sums, making a total of about $10,000.	

PITTSBURGH—APRIL 30, 1845.

DANGER OF WAR—Opinions of the Press.

That war may be avoided without national dishonor must be the first and dearest wish of every Christian and patriot, and we trust, and indeed will not permit ourselves to doubt, that some proper course to avert such a calamity will be devised. We observe that the eastern press hope that pacific measures may prevail, though all speak of affairs as most serious.

The New York Courier cannot permit itself to "believe that the two countries will suffer this question to involve them in the calamities of actual war. Some mode will be devised of settling the question satisfactorily, short of an unnatural and profitless appeal to arms."

The New York Tribune remarks:—"It is now reduced to a moral certainty that the rival claims of the United States and Great Britain respecting Oregon must be settled by Arbitration or by War. We go for Arbitration.—Who is for War!"

The Journal of Commerce thinks the British Ministers have misinterpreted the views of the President, and intimates that a little bullying on the other side of the water was deemed necessary to answer the braggadocio on this. We think this is a mistake. We doubt not the British Ministers mean just what they say. Whether Mr. Polk does or not, remains to be seen.

The United States Gazette hopes that pacific councils will prevail, and says if the people are wise they will not suffer Mr. Polk to play at the game of war for a country so far off as Oregon, "to create a necessity for perpetuating his administration, or insuring the election of one of his party." "We cannot conceal our opinion that, taking the blustering of Mr. Polk, and the 'crowing' back again of the British Ministry, the aspect of the affair is *warlike*. But will Mr. Polk take upon himself to plunge this nation into a war with Great Britain for such a cause as Oregon presents? or will Great Britain take the risk!" The Gazette hopes that during the one year's notice which must be given some measure can be adopted to maintain peace.

The Baltimore American severely and justly condemns the conduct of Mr. Polk, in throwing this element of discord into our already difficult negociations with Great Britain and remarks:—"The country stands in a sort of stupid bewilderment, with a vague idea that some explosion is at hand, yet hardly conscious of any thing definitely, and in a state to be surprised at nothing. A strange indifference is the common feeling.—*There is no confidence in the government*—for it shows itself listless and unconcerned. The sentiment of patriotism—the throbbing pulsations of national life and energy—where shall one turn to find them? If war should come, then indeed the elements would be aroused, and the people, in spite of their incubus of a Government, would vindicate the national spirit and honour—but how much suffering would be the prelude to final victory."

The same paper, of a later date, expresses the the opinion that neither country can recede from the positions taken. If England should recede, the inconsiderate hot-bloods of this nation, would taunt her without intermission; and that in this country the present administration, or the party which placed it in power, has made territorial aggrandizement its great measure, and cannot now draw back:

"Arbitration—compromise—is it likely that these will be effectual to settle the dispute! Let us look at the position of our Government. Mr. Polk stands committed by the declaration in his inaugural that our right to the Oregon is clear and indisputable—a declaration which whether made properly or improperly is nevertheless made, and must stand. He cannot withdraw or modify it.—The country would not permit him to do either if he were so disposed.

We here say nothing of parties. It is the President of the United States whose position is as sailed; the question is a national one. When the bill to occupy Oregon was lost, and barely lost in the Senate, the vote of Mr. Buchanan was recorded in its favor. Within a few days afterwards that gentleman was made Secretary of State; and when he gave his vote for the bill of occupation he knew, in all probability, that he was soon to go into the State Department. He is a shrewd enough politician to appreciate the spirit of the times. His course, if insignificant of nothing else, is generally calculated with a sagacious reference to the tendencies of things; in this case it has its meaning.

Is it the determination of our people to take possession of the Oregon—to take it exclusively and to take the whole of it! Who doubts it! Is not the occupation of that country looked to as a thing of course?—It has been regarded as a question of time merely; and if it were left to time it would be settled gradually and quietly by the settlement of our emigrants in the country. But the issue is hastened; it seems to be upon us even now.

We might speak of the manner in which the matter has been precipitated to its present position. There is cause for regret that it was not managed differently. But since the past cannot be helped it will be more to the purpose to look towards possible results, and see how we are prepared for them.

Let us suppose that Congress meets and passes a bill for the occupation of the Oregon—such a bill as that which almost passed at the last session. The year's notice specified in the bill would not postpone a collision with England for twelve months. Not at all. For, that notice was merely to signify that after a given time the Government of the United States would occupy the Oregon; it was a notice to quit—of which the British subjects in Oregon might have the benefit. Such a bill, if passed, would bring on hostilities at once —unless England should conclude to give up her claims, which she would hardly do."

Fireman's Insurance Company.—By a statement of the affairs of this institution, in another column, our readers will rejoice to see that at least 70 cents on the dollar, and probably more, will finally be paid to the insured. Considering the very erroneous statements in reference to this institution, which have found their way into the public prints, this information must be exceedingly gratifying.

Later from Mexico.—The N. O. Picayune of the 17th, brings us advices two days later from Vera Cruz. There is nothing in the way of news, except the letter of Signor Cueras to Mr. Shannon, and the Circular addressed to the English French and Spanish Ministers, a translation of which are given in the Picayune.

Mr. Cueras, in announcing to Mr. Shannon the discontinuance of diplomatic relations between the two countries adds, that the Mexican Republic will oppose the measure with all the decision due to her own honor and sovereignty, and that the Government ardently desires that considerations of loyalty and justice should yet outweigh with the citizens of the United States, designs for extending their territory at the expense of a friendly republic, which in the midst of its misfortunes (disgracias) seeks to preserve an unspotted name, and thereby the rank to which its destines call it.

RELIEF FROM WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mayor's Office,
Washington, April 24, 1845.

To William J. Howard, Esq., Mayor of Pittsburgh:

Sir:—I hasten to fulfil the duty assigned to me by a Resolution of the Board of Aldermen, and Common Council of this city by remitting to you the enclosed sum of One Thousand Dollars, in aid of the fund for the relief of those inhabitants of Pittsburgh whom the late destructive conflagration has rendered most destitute.

I beg you to believe that the authorities and people of Washington share deeply the general sympathy of the country in the great calamity which has overtaken your flourishing city, and involved in ruin so many of its enterprising inhabitants; and I am instructed by our citizens, in public meeting assembled, to convey to you the assurance of these sentiments. I cannot better execute this duty, than by communicating to you a copy of their resolutions, which so well express my own feelings, as well as theirs, and which I have the honor to enclose.

I am, Sir, with the highest respect,
Your obedient servant,
W. W. SEATON.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Washington, convened on a call of the Mayor, at the City Hall, on Thursday afternoon the 17th inst, for the purpose of adopting suitable measures for the relief of the sufferers by the recent calamitous fire at Pittsburgh, Pa., on motion of Dr. Wm. Gunton, W. W. Seaton, Mayor of the city, was called to the chair, and Charles A. Davis appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was stated by the chairman; after which propositions were severally submitted by Dr. Gunton, and Messrs. Hobon, Lenox, Sweeny, Davis and others.

The following preamble and resolutions were finally adopted as a modification of the several measures proposed:

Whereas the city of Pittsburgh, in the State of Pa., has been recently visited by a most extensive and disastrous conflagration; by which several lives have been lost, a vast amount of property destroyed, and many families deprived of all their earthly possessions; and whereas it is most commendable and proper to sympathise with the afflicted and to extend as far as possible relief to their necessities, and whereas a strong desire has been expressed by many of the citizens of Washington to manifest that sympathy and to extend such relief to their brethren and friends at Pittsburgh; therefore,

1. Resolved, That the Mayor of this city be and he is hereby requested to communicate to the authorities of the city of Pittsburgh the expression of our deep and heartfelt sympathy in the overwhelming calamity by which they have been overtaken, and our ardent desire to aid, as far as in our power, those who have been thus unexpectedly visited by a sad reverse of fortune.

2. Resolved, (as the sense of this meeting) That pecuniary aid to the unfortunate sufferers at Pittsburgh ought to be promptly rendered by this city; and that, for this purpose, the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council be requested at their next meeting to pass an act appropriating two thousand dollars, payable out of the General Fund; and that the Mayor be requested to communicate to the two Boards of the City Council, at their next meeting, a copy of this resolution.

3. Resolved, That a committee of six from each of the wards of this city be and they are hereby appointed to wait on the citizens of their respective wards, as early as practicable, and receive collections and subscriptions in furtherance of the objects of this meeting.

4. Resolved, That the pastors of all the churches of this city be and they are hereby requested to take up public collections in their respective congregations as early as practicable in aid of the object herein indicated.

5. Resolved, That the Mayor of this city be and he is hereby is requested to act as Treasurer of this fund, and all moneys collected in this city shall be paid over to him, and transmitted to the Mayor of Pittsburgh, or such other person or persons as may be designated to receive and appropriate such contributions.

6. Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be furnished to all the papers of this city with a request for their publication.

W. W. SEATON, Chairman.
C. A. Davis, Sec'y,

Louisville, April 24, 1845.

Hon. Wm. J. Howard, Mayor of Pittsburgh.

Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that, enclosed, you have a Draft for Four Hundred and Sixty-nine Dollars and thirty cents. Also an order drawn by Dr. W. A. McDowel of Louisville on Mr. Kay of your place for $32, proceeds of books sold by Mr. Kay for Dr. W. A. McD. This sum in addition to the former amount sent by me on 22d inst., amounts in the aggregates, to $1,672 30.

This fund is placed in your hands to be by you, or such other persons as may be selected to distribute the same, for the relief of those unfortunate sufferers by the disastrous fire which well nigh laid your fair city in a heap of smouldering ruins. I stated in my former letter that provisions had also been subscribed. If I collect enough to make it an object to send on, I will do so.—Please acknowledge the receipt of the fund sent to you by the City of Lonisville at your earliest convenience, and accept assurances of my friendly regard, &c. F. A. KAYE, Mayor.

Boston, April 24, 1845.

To the Mayor of Pittsburgh:

Dear Sir:—Enclosed I send you One Hundred Dollars, for the Sufferers by the late Fire in your City.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
JOHN H. ROGERS.

Baldwin Township, April 28, 1845.

Mr. Howard, Mayor:

Dear Sir:—Sympathizing with the enterprising citizens of Pittsburgh over the late calamity that has befallen them, permit me, in behalf of my son James M. Pryor and myself, to place in your hands the enclosed sum of Thirty Dollars, to be at the disposal of the City Authorities for the relief of the helpless and destitute sufferers.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.
SILAS D. PRYOR, $20.
JAMES M. PRYOR, $10 } Inkeepers.

TOWN MEETING.

Agreeably to a public notice, a meeting of the citizens of Reading was held in the Court House, on 24th of April, which organized by appointing the following officers:

President: WILLIAM BETZ, Esq., *Chief Burgess.*

Vice Presidents: Dr. Isaac Hiester, Samuel Bell, Peter Filbert, Daniel H. Boas, Hon. John Ritter.

Secretaries: B. M. Hoag, J. K. Longnecker, Esq.

The object of the meeting was stated by John R. Richards, Esq, who offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the citizens of Reading have heard with sentiments of profound regret of the calamity which has fallen upon the city of Pittsburgh, and deeply sympathize with the people of that town, in the great distress consequent upon the loss of life and property, resulting from the late conflagration.

Resolved, That the Town Council of this borough be directed to appropriate the sum of *one thousand dollars* to the relief of the citizens of Pittsburgh, and to forward the same to the Mayor and Councils of that city.

On motion of Samuel Bell, Esq.,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed, to communicate the resolutions of the meeting to the Council.

The Chair appointed Samuel Bell, Esq., J. L. Stichter, Esq., and the Hon. John Ritter, said committee.

During the proceedings, the meeting was addressed by Wm Darling, P. Filbert, and J. S. Richards, Esqrs.

The meeting then adjourned.
—*Reading Journal.*

☞ On Saturday last, the Rail Road Machine shop in Reading, and two other small shops were destroyed by fire.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The Western, Southern and Norfolk mails bring us some returns from the election in Virginia on Thursday, which we subjoin:

CONGRESS.

First District—This is the Norfolk district. The candidates were R. W. Whitfield (W) and A. Atkinson (L. F.) the present member.—The following are the returns we have, which we compare with the vote two years ago, when Atkinson was elected by 4 majority:

	1845.		1843.	
	Whitfield.	Atkinson.	W.	L. F
Norfolk,	353	274	379	206
" county	379	392	442	435
	732	666	821	641

These returns indicate the re-election of Atkinson.

Sixth District.—The candidates here were John Minor Botts, (W.) and James A. Seddon (L. F.) The latter is elected, owing more to the unfortunate division among the Whigs in Richmond city, than to the strength of the Locofocos. We have the following returns:

	1845.		1843.	
	Botts.	Seddon.	W.	L. F.
City of Richmond,	646	393	451	
Henrico,		61	59	
Chesterfield,	260	560		314
Hanover	80		32	
	986	924	542	314

Being a Whig loss of 176 votes. No doubt as we say, of the election of Seddon.

Seventh District.—This is Wise's old district. The candidates on this occasion, were Southall, (W.) and Bayly (L. F.) the late member.—We have the following returns:

	1845.		1843.	
	Southall,	Bayly.	W.	L. F.
York,	18			54
Warrick,	52		29	27
Elizabeth city	106	142	77	71
	176	142	106	152

These returns show a Whig gain of 100, but although favorable, are not altogether conclusive. The two Eastern Shore counties, (Northampton and Accomac,) control the election. They *ought* to give Southall a majority, but we fear will not, as he is not a resident of either of them, whilst Bayly is, and the voters appear to be guided greatly by this consideration.

Eighth District.—The candidates here were Newton (W.) and Hunter (L. F.) The former is the late member. We have only returns from two counties:

	1845.		1843.	
	Newton.	Hunter.	W.	L. F.
King George,	128	118	56	
Spottsylvania,		90	337	300
	128	208	393	300

This gives a Locofoco gain of 173—which looks as if Hunter were elected—Newton's majority in the whole district, last election, being 181. Seven counties remain to be heard from. Caroline is reported to have given H. a large majority. If so, he is elected.

Ninth District.—There were two Whigs running here—J. S. Pendleton (nominated,) and J. M. McCarty (independent.) Reports are contradictory. Pendleton has a large majority in Stafford, and M McCarty in Fairfax. Chances supposed to be in favor of the latter.

Tenth District.—In this district there were two Locofocos running—Lucus (nominated) and Bedinger (independent.) The latter has succeeded, it is supposed, by the partial returns received:

	Bedinger.	*Lucus.*
Frederick,	556	442
Jefferson,	426	473
Berkely,	411	195
Morgan,	50	
Clarke,	60	
	1503	1110

Warren, Page and Hampshire counties to be heard from.

From the other districts we have no returns.

LEGISLATION.

Eighteen counties have been heard from, for the House of Delegates, and we contrast the result now with last year:

1845.			1844.		
W.	L.	F.	W.	L	F
15	7		18	4	

This gives the Locos a gain of 3. In the last House the Whigs had a majority of 16, and the Locofocos 10 in the Senate. If the report of two Whigs being elected in Frederick is confirmed, it may be a close election for the majority on joint ballot.—*Balt. Pat.*

From the Harrisburgh Telegraph.

GEN. CAMERON'S LETTER.

Various rumors having been put afloat respecting the letter of Gen. Cameron to the Whig members of the Legislature previous to the election of United States Senator, we give below the correspondence that took place on the subject of his views relative to the Tariff and Public Lands, which will be found perfectly satisfactory to the Whigs and in conformity with their principles.

It will be seen that Gen. Cameron goes for the *Tariff* and the *Distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands*, as a Democrat, free and clear from all party shackles—on the merits and expediency of these measures, and that while he supports them, he does so as the policy he has always supported as a Democrat. It would be well for the country if there were more Locofocos who entertained the views and had the independence of Gen. Cameron.

Harrisburgh, March 12, 1845.
10 o'clock, P. M.

Dear Sir:—It is now rendered certain that there will be several Democratic candidates for the office of a United States Senator; and as there is a probability that the Whigs, although a minority, will have it in their power to decide the election, it is therefore important that they should understand the sentiments of yourself and the other candidates in relation to several measures of policy which they deem of high moment to the interests and prosperity of the country. Will you be good enough therefore to answer the following questions, to wit:

Are you in favor of the Tariff of 1842; and if elected to the United States Senate, will you sustain it without change?

Are you in favor of the Distribution of the Proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands, and if elected will you support this measure?

Your answer to these questions will oblige the subscribers. Very respectfully, your obedient servants.

JOHN M'FARLAND,
JAS KENNEDY,
BENJ. HERR,
JAMES COOPER,
J. P. SANDERSON,
J. E. BRADY,
JNO. C. KUNKEL,
C. GIBBONS,
LEVI KLINE,
E. BABBITT,
THEO. D. COCHRAN.

To Gen. Simon Cameron.

Harrisburgh, March 12, 1845.

Gentlemen:—I have received your note of this date, in which you ask my answer to questions touching certain points of national policy. Your position as members of the body to which the constitution has confined the election of the representatives of the state in the Senate of the United States, authorizes you to propound these questions, and in my opinion requires that I should frankly answer them. I have no difficulty in making my reply.

On the subjects to which they refer, I have long since matured and avowed my opinions.—During the recent Presidential election, the tariff of 1842 was much discussed. The democratic party of this state took a decided stand in favor of this measure. The leading interests of the state are involved in its preservation. The people, without distinction of party, concur in desiring that its provisions should remain unaltered, and regard any attempt to change them as hazardous to the interests of American industry. Supported by the democratic party of the state in my views, and feeling the importance of the measure to Pennsylvania, I have no hesitation in declaring that I am in favor of the tariff of 1842, and if elected to the senate of the U. S. I will sustain it without change.

The amount received into the treasury from the public lands will not for many years be of much importance. Whether the proceeds of such sales should be distributed among the states, is a question that in my opinion will not for a long period be of much practical moment. The public lands are held in trust, however, for the benefit of all the states. In my apprehension the best application that this state can make of her share in that trust, would be its employment in the discharge of the state debts. I am, therefore, in favor of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, and if elected will support that measure.

The failure of the democratic members of the Legislature to unite on a candidate, may have induced your desire to learn the sentiments of the various gentlemen placed in nomination. This reply is merely a repitition of long entertained and often expressed sentiments. They are given without reserve, and in the spirit of frankness which I desire always to characterize my conduct.

I have the honor to be,
with much respect,
SIMON CAMERON.

To Messrs. Herr, Kennedy, Cooper, Kunkel, Brady, Sanderson, McFarland, Cochran, Gibbons, Kline, Babbitt.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FIREMAN'S INSURANCE COMPANY.

At a meeting of Sufferers by the fire of the 10th April, who were insured by the Fireman's Insurance Company, held pursuant to public notice, April 28th 1845.

Mr. J. D. DAVIS was appointed Chairman, and Samuel Gormly Secretary.

The Chairman having stated the object of the meeting, the Report of a Committee of the Directors of the Company, appointed to examine into the condition of its affairs, was presented to the meeting, and having been read, it was unanimously approved; and the assent of all the sufferers present—composing a majority of the whole number, was given to the cancellation of all outstanding policies, and making rateable return premiums on the same. It was then

Resolved, That the report of the Committee of Directors be referred back to the Board with a request to prepare for publication, such extracts from the same as may be deemed proper to correct the to the extent of the ability of the Company to pay its losses.

In pursuance of this request, the following extract from the report is submitted to the public:

"As regards the situation of the Company, we find, as per statement, the amount at risk within the burnt district to be Three Hundred and Fifty-Six Thousand, Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars; and the amount lost as ascertained. Three hundred and twenty one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

"The gross amount of assets of the Company is Two hundred and eighty-three thousand four hundred and forty one dollars twelve cents as per statement, making a liberal reduction as your Committee believe, for bad and doubtful claims. Assets to the amount of Two hundred and sixty-two thousand six hundred and fifteen dollars twelve cents will remain, which it is believed may with prudent management and proper indulgence in the enforcement of some few of the claims, be eventually fully realized.

"That amount of assets realized would pay a dividend of over eighty-one per cent, but making reas

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH, MAY 1, 1845.

THINGS AT WASHINGTON.

The New York Mirror lately published an article stating that an extra session of Congress was talked of at Washington, and that the State Department was in an uncommon state of activity, &c. The National Intelligencer, of Monday, says that these rumors are without foundation. No extra session is talked of, and no extraordinary activity is manifested about the State Department.—The Intelligencer, speaking of the Oregon question, says:

"The wisdom of the Senate at the late Session of Congress postponed that agitation until the next Session, before the arrival of which it may be hoped, of the good sense and good feeling of the two governments, to be "postponed altogether." Come when it may, however, the existing treaty secures a year's interval from the first step to the last in any change of position of the two countries in relation to that question."

Though the Intelligencer is doubtless correct as to the actual state of affairs at Washington at present, yet we fear its wishes for peace, and its keen sense of what is right and proper, and what would be the policy of any prudent administration, have led it to under-estimate the danger we stand in of collision with England, while the present party is in power. If the feelings and policy of the administration are to be in the least learned from its accredited organ, the *Globe*, then may we look for a continuation of the same tone and rash measures which have already called forth the determined expression of the intentions of the British Government. That paper of last Friday in a leading article, under the head of "*War with England*," couched in the same blustering tone which has marked the declarations and speeches of some of the hair-brained and hot-headed men, who unfortunately for the country, crowd the halls of Congress, has the following remarks:

"Nothing was ever more true, therefore, than the sentiments expressed by Mr. Polk in his inaugural address—that every extension of our empire gave an additional security of peace to the world.

"Yet have we been forced, at times, and that, too, under the mildest of our rulers, from this, the settled policy of our government; ☞ *and it is our solemn conviction that we shall soon again be called on to take up arms against our former and only adversary.* ☜ It is perfectly manifest that they regard this as a favorable moment to renew the system of aggression upon us which has resulted in war heretofore; which to submit to is only to invite new wrongs—wrongs premeditated, not for the advantage which accrues to them, but arranged and settled upon merely as the means of bringing on the conflict of arms, or an entire abandonment of our rights as a nation. The only mode to avoid this is the firm adherence by the President, to the letter and spirit of his inaugural address. He will be sustained by the nation in that; for, notwithstanding the English Ministers choose to level their lances at Mr. Polk, it is not to be forgotten that the previous action of the House of Representatives had, by an immense majority, given their sanction to his language. By the truckling abandonment of our rights pursued by Mr. Webster in the Ashburton treaty, we lost the subject of controversy, forfeited the respect of the world and of ourselves, and invited new and unfounded pretensions from our adversary."

Here it is boldly avowed, by the organ of the Government, that, not only former measures which have produced our present critical situation are to be persisted in, but that the prudence and wisdom which settled amicably our previous dispute, are to be scouted. If such counsels prevail how is it possible that war can be avoided.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

That the aspect of our affairs with Mexico is now most critical, and the danger of war with that power imminent, must be evident to those most hopeful of the continuance of peace. The very calmness and formality with which Mexico has proceeded in this matter, indicates firmness and decision, as well as an ability and a regard for her credit as a nation, and a desire to propitiate the good will and respect of the world, which we in this country have been slow to give her credit for. However weak she may be as to offensive operations against the United States, yet she has had the judgment and skill to place herself in a very favorable attitude before the world, and we doubt not she will be found very formidable in defending herself against any attacks we might make upon her by invading her territory. In a war with the United States she will display energies and means which we now dream not of. The war being popular, and for national existence, would unite the whole nation, and bring all its resources to the conflict. Is there not danger that we shall come out of such a war ingloriously!

There cannot be much doubt, if hostilities actually arise between us and Mexico—the danger of which is now most imminent—that England will speedily take part in the conflict, as the readiest means of settling the Oregon dispute, and checking the mania for the extension of territory. Is it not high time, then, that more energetic measures be taken to put the country in a state of defence. If a course is to be persisted in which will inevitably bring upon us the dreadful evil of war, what fatuity is it, to carelessly witness the gathering storm and take no measures to meet it.

A STERLING WHIG.—The firm and unflinching course of HORACE GREELY, of the New York Tribune, in the late Mayor's election in New York city, has won for him the gratitude and respect of the Whig party throughout the country. It has put a stop to a treason to Whig principles (though gotten up under a specious name, and for an object partly worthy,) which threatened to divide and destroy the Whig party, and with it all the high hopes and ardent desires of the hundreds of thousands who have clung to the Whig banner through weal and woe. A check has been placed to this treason by Mr. GREELY and his compatriots, which we believe will prove effectual, and we doubt not before long, every true Whig in the land, however he may have been led aside by the specious arguments of those who deemed a new party necessary, will be found arranyed in those ranks where only they can successfully oppose Locofocoism, and all the political evils which proceed from it to the affliction of our land.

Mr. Greely has some views which we do not approve; but he forces his peculiar opinions on nobody; and he possesses that fearless independence, that straightforwardness, that earnestness, that shows an honest and sincere heart—and that he pursues no course until he is firmly convinced he is right. Such a man cannot be often or long astray, and his services are valuable to his party and his country.

The effect of the Pittsburgh fire will be severely felt by St. Louis, and by all the towns connected with that city in trade. From thence we received an immense amount of manufactured artidles, and the destruction of such an immense amount of property and capital, and of so large an amount of factories and workshops, must effect our interests injuriously.—*St. Louis New Era of the 21st April.*

The above is an expression of a groundless fear which has obtained to an extent not by any means warranted by the state of the case. Our St. Louis friends will receive their full quota of our manufactures as usual. As we have several times remarked, only three manufacturing establishments of importance were destroyed. Messrs. Bakewell & Pears will rebuild their Glass Works with all despatch; so will Messis. Freeman & Co their Iron Works. As for the Globe Cotton Factory, by the time it could be put in operation again, we shall have three *new* ones in full blast. All the other Mills are in active operation. None of our distant friends need be deterred from ordering bills as usual, by a fear of shorter supplies than ordinary.

Among other remarks upon the great fire, the St. Louis New Era makes the following:

"The burning of towns does not generally seem to retard their prosperity, but ultimately contributes to their greater improvement, but such disasters fall heavily on individuals and families, and operate most severely on those who are least able to bear the loss. But the natural advantages of Pittsburgh and the great industry and energy of its inhabitants, will soon cause it to grow and flourish with greater splendor than formerly, but many of its citizens will be subjected to most serious inconvenience and suffering."

This may not be a very incorrect view of the present and future effects of the fire upon our city. *Ultimately* it may contribute to our greater growth and improvement. A vast amount of capital heretofore dead, so far as the prosperity of the city is concerned, will be unlocked and thrown into circulation. The stimulus will be felt powerfully in every department of trade; and, finally, we shall, without much doubt, be stronger than ever There can be no mistake in the fact that energies are now in active play which have lain dormant for years. The evidence is seen all around, and in nothing more than our advertising columns. Persons who dream either that Pittsburgh is prostrate, or paralysed, will very soon find their error corrected by the daily movement of trade, as shown by the advertisements and by reports under our commercial head. Our Manufactures were never in a more prosperous condition than at present.

EMIGRANTS TO OREGON.—The St. Louis New Era says that two companies were to leave Independence for the Oregon on the 20th of last month. They numbered one thousand persons. At another point on the river, there were 35 wagons ready to start, and at St. Joseph's 220 wagons. Lieut. Fremont was about to start on another exploring expedition beyond the mountains, and one hundred and fifty young men were at Independence engaged to go with him. They were furnished with mules and equipped for their journey. The Era says that the rush of emigrants beyond the Rocky Mountains will be very great; those who expect to join the companies should repair to the frontier immediately. The companies are very particular to preserve the character of the expedition. No person is permitted to join a company until he has undergone an examination, and if he be a criminal, a refugee from justice, or a man of infamous character, he is excluded.

A company of Oregon emigrants left Sangamon Co. Illinois, on the first of April. They numbered forty-seven persons, old and young—had sixteen wagons with ox teams, and quite a number of young cattle, and were said to be substantial farmers.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 12th instant have been received at New Orleans.

Mr. Shannon, the American Minister, had retired to Tacubaya, and was expected to take his departure for the United States in a few days.

The British frigate *Eurydice* arrived at Vera Cruz on the morning of the 12th instant from Galveston with despatches, which were immediately forwarded to the capitol.

An American squadron, consisting of the frigate *Potomac*, sloop *Falmouth*, and brigs *Fairfield* and *Somers*, was spoken at sea, on the 17th instant, bound to Vera Cruz.

The papers of the city of Mexico and of Vera Cruz continue to be occupied almost exclusively with the subject of Annexation. The official paper, *El Diario del Gobierno*, of the 3d instant, announces that it is in possession of certain movements on the part of the Government of a warlike character, which it is constrained to withhold from the public; as secresy is the soul of military operations; but expresses a hope that the speedy and successful issue of these operations will soon relieve the public curiosity in regard to them.

The papers contain the following letter from Senor CUEVAS to Mr. SHANNON, which we mentioned yesterday, together with Mr. SHANNON's reply, and Senor CUEVAS' rejoinder, not before published:

NATIONAL PALACE, MEXICO, March 28, 1845.

The undersigned, Minister of Foreign Relations, in addressing himself, for the last time, to his Excellency, Mr. Shannon, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, desires to inform him, that as both Houses of the United States Congress have sanctioned the law in relation to the Annexation of Texas to the territory of the United States, and as the Minister from Mexico has withdrawn from his mission at Washington, and protested against the act of Congress and the Government of the United States, diplomatic relations between the two countries cannot be continued.

What can the undersigned add to what has already been said by his Government upon the grave offence offered Mexico by the United States, usurping a portion of Mexican territory, and violating the terms of friendship which the Republic of Mexico has observed on her part as long as her honor of his excellency Senor Cuevas that Mexico declines to adjust these differences in this manner, and thus preserve the peace of the two countries.

The undersigned can assure his excellency Senor Cuevas that his (Mr. Shannon's) Government entertains the liveliest desire to cultivate amicable relations with that of Mexico; and here he will improve this opportunity to repeat that which he has before communicated to the Government of Mexico, to wit, that the United States has not adopted the measure of annexation in any spirit of hostility towards Mexico, and that the United States are anxious to settle all questions which may grow out of this measure, including that of boundaries, in terms the most just and liberal.

Having offered the olive branch of peace, and manifested a sincere desire to arrange these questions amicably, and upon principles just and honorable to both Governments, the United States have done whatever is in their power to preserve the friendly relations between them, and it now remains for Mexico to decide whether they shall be continued, or whether the peace of the two countries shall be broken by a conflict equally injurious to both, and which can give satisfaction only to the enemies of civil liberty and republican institutions.

The undersigned will pass over in silence the charge made against his Government of having violated the treaty of friendship with Mexico. The right of Texas to cede the whole or a part of her territory to the United States, and the right of the United States to accept such cession, have already been amply vindicated repeatedly.

The undersigned has received no official communication as to the action of his Government in regard to the annexation of Texas to the Union; nevertheless, he cannot doubt, from the tenor of his personal correspondence, that the measure has been passed by Congress and approved by the President. He expects daily, despatches from his Government, with special instructions upon this subject, and, before taking any further steps, has resolved to await their arrival.

The undersigned has the honor, &c.

WILSON SHANNON.

NATIONAL PALACE, MEXICO, April 2, 1845.

The undersigned, Minister of Foreign Relations, has the honor to communicate to his excellency, Mr. Shannon, Minister, &c., in reply to the note of his excellency of the 31st March, that the government of Mexico cannot continue diplomatic relations with the United States upon the presumption that such relations are reconcileable with the law which the President of the United States has approved in regard to the annexation of the Department of Texas to the American Union; that this determination is founded upon the necessity which Mexico is under of maintaining no friendship with a Republic which has violated her obligations, usurped a portion of territory which belongs to Mexico by a right which she will maintain at whatever cost; that the relations between the two countries cannot be re-established before a complete reparation of that injury, [*agravio*] such as is demanded by good faith, justice to Mexico, and the honor of the United States is made.

Moreover, the undersigned will take the liberty to say to his excellency Mr Shannon, that if the United States Government thinks that it entertained friendly sentiments towards Mexico at the time of giving such offence, and when attacking the integrity of the republic of Mexico, this Government (Mexico) is very far from entertaining the same views, or of acquiescing in the assurances which his excellency Mr. Shannon has given, whatever may be its sentiments towards his Excellency personally.

The undersigned, in making this announcement to his excellency Mr. Shannon, doing so by the order of the President of Mexico—cutting short a new discussion which the interruption of the relations of the two countries will not permit, and because nothing can be added to what this Department has already said—has the honor to renew the assurances of his very distinguished consideration.

LUIS G. CUEVAS.

DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE AT THE CITY OF MEXICO.

The New Orleans Bee has been furnished by a merchant of that city with the *Vera Cruzanor* of the 12th inst. containing the account of an AWFUL EARTHQUAKE which desolated the city of Mexico on the 7th inst.

At the moment we write, says the *Siglo* (of the city of Mexico) of the 8th., the inhabitants of the capital of the Republic are still under the influence of the horrors excited by the earthquake of yesterday, the disastrous effects of which we are still imperfectly acquainted with.

Yesterday at 52 minutes past 3 o'clock P. M., the oscillations began, slight at first and then stronger.—The direction of the motion appeared to be North and South. It lasted about two minutes. The shocks were terrible; nothing like them was ever experienced before, and the condition of the buildings too surely proves the absence of all exaggeration.

It is impossible to ascertain the destruction. Not a house or a door but bears the marks of this terrible calamity. Many of them are cracked and greatly injured, others are tottering; and others entirely fallen. San Lorenzo, La Misericordia, Tompaste, Zapo and Victoria streets and the Grand street have particularly suffered. The aqueducts were broken in several places. The bridge of Tezontlale is demolished. The Hospital of Saint Lazarus is in ruins, and the churches of San Lorenzo and San Ferdinand greatly injured.

The magnificent chapel of Saint Teresa no longer exists. At the first shock the cupola, a building of astonishing strength and great beauty fell, and was soon followed by the vault beneath the tabernacle and the tabernacle itself.

Fortunately all those in a church so much frequented succeeded in escaping. At eight o'clock last evening, seventeen persons had been taken from the ruins of other buildings and carried to the Hospital.

At three-quarters past six, and a quarter past seven, two more shocks were felt. They were, however, slight, and occasioned nothing but a temporary renewal of terror.

The authorities did every thing that zeal and humanity could suggest, to carry help to the victims, and restore the aqueducts which furnish water to the city.

☞ There was considerable of an Abolition fracas at Madison, Indiana, on yesterday morning. The circumstances, we learn from the clerk of the Importer, are these: Sometime since, a free mulatto stole several negroes from Harrodsburg, in this State, and carried them to Indiana. On a demand from the Governor of this State upon the Governor of Indiana to deliver the kidnapper to the authorities of Kentucky, Gov. Whitcomb issued a warrant for his arrest. He was accordingly arrested by the Sheriff of Jefferson county, Indiana, and delivered to Mr. Blackstone, an officer from this State, who took him on board the Importer yesterday morning, at Madison, for the purpose of bringing him here.

While the Importer was lying at that place, the Abolitionists managed to have a writ *habeas corpus* issued to bring him before a court. The sheriff sent three of his deputies on board with the writ who were about breaking the door of the state-room open, which Mr. Blackstone and the negro occupied, when the captain of the boat told them not to do it. Mr. Blackstone then opened the door, holding a loaded pistol in each hand, and told the deputies that if they wanted to take the prisoner, they must take him over his dead body. The deputies seeing Mr. Blackstone so determined desisted, and the prisoner was brought here last night and lodged in jail.—*Louisville Journal* April 26.

At a trial before justice Wetmore yesterday Mr. Kennett, Esq. was fined, by a jury, twenty five dollars, for an assault on Rev. Mr. Linn, committed on Saturday. The friends of the Reverend gentleman took no part in the prosecution, with the understanding we hear, that other legal remedies are to be sought in this case.—*St. Louis Republican*, April 22.

☞ Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS, Pastor of the First Baptist Church of this city, destroyed in the late fire, is in Philadelphia, soliciting aid for re-building it. We trust he will receive kindness and aid from all denominations.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.
COMMITTEE FOR MAY, 1845.

F. LORENZ, ·····J. MAY, ·····GEO. OGDEN.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1845

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Ashes—₱ lb.
Pots ····· @3¾
Pearls ····· 4@4¼
Scorchings ····· 3@3½
Saleratus ····· 4¼@4¼
Ale—₱ bbl.
XX Ale ····· —@7.00
Common ····· @6.00
Axles—₱ lb.
Axles ····· .8 @9
Beans—₱ bushel.
Common ····· .75 @ .87
Small white ····· 1,00@1,25
Bristles—₱ lb.
American ····· .33 @40
Batting—₱ lb.
Superior ····· — @ 9
Common ····· — @ 7
Buckets—machine—₱ dozen.
Large size ····· 2,25 @2,37
Small size ····· — @ —
Beeswax—₱ lb.
Yellow ····· .25 @27
Blooms—₱ ton.
Blooms ····· 60.00@64,00
Brooms—₱ dozen.
Merchantable ····· 1,00@1,50
Shaker ····· 2,00@2,25
Barks—₱ cord.
Chesnut Oak ····· —@4,00
Black Oak ····· —@3,00
Hemlock ····· 2,50@3,00
Coal—₱ bushel.
At the river ····· — @ —
From wagon ····· — @ —
Cotton—₱ lb.
Penn'ee X Alabam 5¼@ 7
Chocolate—₱ lb.
Number 1 ····· .10 @11
Cocoa, prepared ····· @22
Candles—₱ lb.
City dipped ····· — @ 8
Pittsburgh Star ····· .20 @ —
Cincinnati do ····· — @21
Sperm Candles ····· @ 33
Do inferior ····· @30
Cotton Yarns—
Short reel—₱ lb.
No. 5 to 10@12 ····· —@15
" 11 to 13 ····· 15¼@16
" 14 ····· @17
Increasing ¼@1c. ₱ lb to No. 24.
Long reel—₱ dozen.
No. 500 ····· @ 8
" 600 ····· @ 7
" 700 ····· @ 6
" 800, 900, 1000 ····· 5@ 4
Coverlet Yarn, lb ····· @21
Carpet Chain ····· @20
Cotton Twine ····· @23
Candle Wick ····· @15
Coffee—₱ lb.
Java, old white ····· @12½
St. Domingo ····· — @ —
Laguayra ····· — @ —
Rio ····· 7¼ @ 8¼
Havana ····· @ —
Copper—₱ lb.
Braziers' ····· @30
Sheathing ····· @30
Bolt ····· @35
Old ····· .16 @18
Cordage—By coil ₱ lb
Manilla ····· @10
White Rope ····· @10
Tarred ····· @ 9
Pack'g yarn, fine ····· @ 9
" " com'n ····· @ 8
Hemp Bed Cords—₱ dozen
Extra Long ····· @2,50
Long ····· @1,75
Common ····· @1,25
Plough Lines ····· @ .75
Castings, Foundry, ₱ lb., net.
Mill work and machinery generally made to order ····· @3
Bevel & gearing do ····· @3½
Light machinery do ····· @4
Heavy Rolling mill cast'gs do ····· @2½
Cranks and gudgeons under 10 in ····· @3
over 10 in ····· @2
Grate Bars ····· @2½
Hollow-ware assort'd ····· @3½
Sad Irons ····· @3
Counter weights ····· @3@
Dog Irons ····· @2½
Tailors and Hatters' Irons ····· @6
[10 ₱ cent. off the following articles for cash.]
Wagon boxes ····· @3
Dearborn ₱ set ····· @3.00
Tea kettles doz. ····· 2,50@3.00
Waffle Irons ····· 10.00@12,00
Grate, 24 inch plain straight bar ····· @ 2,25
24 in. bow front ····· @ 2,25
(add or diminish 12½ cts. per inch for larger or smaller sizes.)
Domestics—₱ yard.
Brown Cottons—
57 Thistle, Nashua, Appleton, &c ····· 7 @ 7½
38 Laurel & Brunswick ····· @ 8
Pittsburgh ····· @ 7½
Light ····· @ 6
4-4 Light ····· 5½@ 6
Waltham fine ····· @ 9
Bleached ····· @ 9
3-4 do Long cloths ····· 7 @13
Ticklings—
31 Stirco ····· @11
Rochester ····· @14
4-4 West Branch, 10¼@12½
So nerset, &c ····· 18 @19
Drills—
Town Root, Suffolk 9 @ 9½
Bleached do ····· 10¼@11
Prints—
Com non ····· 5½@ 9½
Goor style Madder colors ····· 8 @11
Merrimack & Fall River Blue ····· 10 @12
Drugs—By package
Aloes ····· 15 @17
Alum ····· — @ 3¼
Asafoetida ····· .20 @25
Arrow Root ····· 8 @10
Aquafortis ····· .10 @11
Borax, refined ····· .19 @25
Balsam, Peru ····· 2,00@2,25
Do Copavia ····· .50 @ 55
Brimstone ····· 4 @ 5
Camphor, refined ····· .55 @60
Chl. ride Lime, cask ····· @ 9
Cream tartar ····· 1,75@2,00
Copperas ····· 1¼@ 2¼
Glue ····· .12 @15
Gal's ····· .20 @25
Gum Arabic ····· @ 37
" Copal ····· .38 @40
" Tragacanth ····· .31 @37½
" Shellac ····· .15 @18
" Mastic ····· 1,20@1,25
Ipecac ····· .87 @1,00
Jal'p, powdered ····· .80 @ 88
Lit arge ····· 5½@ 6¼
Liquorice Root ····· 7 @ 8
Liquorice Ball ····· .19 @20
Lac Dye ····· .25 @28
Magnesia, Carb ····· .31 @37
Manna, Flake ····· .37 @62
Madder, Umbro ····· .19 @22
Madder, Common ····· .17 @18
Myrrh, Turkey ····· .20 @60
Oil Vitriol ····· 4¼@ 5
" Castor ····· 88@1,00
" Cassia ····· 6,00@6,50
" Cloves ····· 2,50@3,00
" Lemon ····· 2,00@2,25
" Peppermint ····· 3,00@4,00
Opium, Turkey ····· 5,00@6,00
Quinine ····· 2,50@3,25
Rhubarb, root ····· .68 @75
Sal Ammoni ····· .20 @25
Sal Soda ····· 1¼@ 5
Senna ····· .25 @30
Tartaric Acid ····· .50 @62
Vitriol, Blue ····· .10 @11
Dye Wood—₱ lb
Camwood ····· 5½@ 7
Pustic ····· 2½@ 3
Logwood, chipped ····· 2½@ 3
Elliptic Springs—lb.
Polished ····· .11 @12
Feathers—₱ lb.
Kentucky ····· .20 @28
Ohio & Penn'a ····· .24 @28
Fruit—
Almonds, shell'd ····· @25
Soft ····· @18
Hard ····· @12½
Currants, Zante ····· @12½
Filberts ····· 8 @ 9
Figs, Turkey ····· @13
Malaga ····· @12
Raisins, Muscat ····· @ —
Bunch ····· 3,00@3,12
Bloom ····· @—
Cranberries, bush none
Lemons Sicily, bx 3,25@4,00
Oranges do ····· 4,75@5,00
Peaches dry, bu 1.65@1.75
Apples dry ····· .85 @ 90
Apples green, bbl 1,75@3.00
Fire Brick—₱ M.
Fire brick ····· —@15.00
Freights—₱ 100 lbs.
Eastern.
Philadelphia & Baltimore, via Canal
Flour, ₱ bbl ····· —@75
Pork, Bacon, Tobacco, Lard, Cotton, Butter, Le'd Tallow, &c ····· —@52
Feathers ····· 85@90
Fur & Peltries ····· @
Wool ····· @85
Rags ····· @—
Ashes ····· —@45
Oil of all kinds ····· @55
Northern.
To Detroit, heavy ····· @—
To Cleveland, " ····· @—
via the River.
To Cincinnati ····· @—
Louisville ····· @—
St. Louis ····· @—

Flour—₱ bbl.
Extra brands ····· —@4,87
Superfine ····· 3,6@3,75
Scratched ····· @ —
Fine ····· @ —
Rye Flour ····· 2,50@2,62
" hf. bbls ····· @ —
Buckwheat ····· @ —
" hf. bbls ····· @ —
Feed—₱ bushel.
Bran ····· 7½@ 8
Shorts ····· 9 @10
Fish—₱ bbl.
Mackerel, No. 1 13.75@14,50
No 1 hf. bbls ····· — @ —
No. 2 ····· 11,50@12,00
No 2 hf. bbls ····· — @ —
No 3 ····· 8,50@ 9,00
No 1 kitts ····· —@—
Herring, No. 1 ····· 5.75@ 6,00
No 2 ····· —@—
Salmon, No. 1 ····· @17,00
No 2 ····· —@—
Shad ····· 10,00@11 00
Cod, ₱ lb ····· 3 @ 3¼
Glass—
Black Bottles.
Quart, ₱ gross ····· —@9.00
Pint, do ····· —@7,00
Madeira wine, 5& 6 to gallon ····· —@9.00
Claret, ₱ gross ····· —@9,00
Window Glass—₱ box—City brands.
8x10 ····· 2,50@2,75
10x12 ····· 3,70@4,75
12x18 ····· 8,50@9,00
Patent do, 10x14 to 16x24 ····· 12.00@15.00
Country brands.
8x10 ····· 1,70@2,12
10x12 ····· 2,50@3,12
Gunpowder—₱ keg.
FFFG ····· 5,50@6,00
Eagle, 6½ lbs ····· —@3,00
½ dozen 1 lb canisters ····· —@7,00
FFFG do ····· —@4,00
Eagle do in papers ····· @6,00
Rock powder ····· 3,50@4,00
Grain—₱ bushel.
Wheat ····· .65 @70
Rye ····· .43 @45
Oats ····· — @18½
Corn ····· .27 @28
Barley ····· .90 @100
Glue—₱ lb.
Pitts. common ····· —@12½
Ginseng—₱ lb.
Ginseng ····· .27@ 28
Hay—₱ ton of 2000 lbs
Timothy ····· —@ 7,50
Clover ····· —@ —
Straw, 100 lbls. ····· —@ —
Hides—₱ lb.
Missouri ····· .9 @11
Spanish ····· .11 @17
Do salted ····· 7 @10
Do kips ₱ skin ····· 1,00@1,62
Green ····· 3½@ 4
Hemp—₱ lb.
Missouri & Ky ····· 3½@ 4
Manilla ····· —@—
Hops—₱ lb
First sort '44 ····· 14 @16
Indigo—by package.
Bengal lb ····· 1,50@1,75
Spanish ····· 1,10@1,25
Manilla ····· 1,00@1,25
Lead—₱ lb.
Missouri Pig ····· 3½@3¾
Bar ····· —@4½
Common sizes Pipe ····· 6 @6½
Sheet ····· —@6
Leather—₱ lb.
Sole, Baltimore ····· .18 @20
New York ····· 14½@17½
Damaged ····· .13 @15
Slaughter ····· .18 @20
Skirting ····· .21 @24
Harness, black ····· .19 @24
Bridles, black, per doz. sides ····· 30.00@36.00
Russet do ····· 36.00@42,00
Upper, finished 25.00@28.00
Kips finished ····· 24.00@36.00
Calf skin do ····· 13.00@36.00
Lace Leather ····· 18.00@—
N. England Seating.
No 1 ₱ dozen ····· 45.00@—
2 do ····· 35.00@—
3 do ····· 25.00@—
Sheep skins ····· 2½@2,5
Lumber—From pile
₱ 1000 feet.
Pine, clear, inch ····· —@18,00
Common, " ····· —@ 9,00
Clear, 1½ ····· —@27.00
Com'n 1¼ ····· —@12,75
Clear, 2 " ····· —@36.00
Com'n 2 " ····· —@17,00
Flooring clear 1 inch do ····· —@ —
1 in common ····· @16,00
Oak do do ····· 28,00@30,00
Pine Shingles ₱ 100 ····· 1.75@ 2.00
Laths, sawd. 100 ····· —@—
Maleable Iron—₱ lb.
Maleable Iron ····· @15
Molasses—₱ gallon.
Sugarhouse, Bost- ····· @—
" N Orleans 45 @50
New Orleans ····· 35 @37½
Country ····· —@—
Naval Stores—
Rosin, ₱ brl ····· 2,50@2,75
Pitch ····· —@3,50
Tar, Allegheny ····· —@3,25
" N. Carolina ····· @4,00
Turpentine, gall ····· .50@ .55
Varnish, Copal ····· 1,75@2,00
Oakum—₱ lb.
Pittsburgh ····· @7
Oils—₱ gallon.
Linseed ····· —@ 75
Lard, City ····· —@ 70
Olive ····· —@5,50
Sperm bleached ····· —@1,20
" unbleached ····· —@1,15
" Fall ····· 95@1,00
Whale ····· —@ 75
Tanners, ₱ bbl 15,00@24,00
Paints—₱ lb.
Prus Blue ····· .87@1 00
Lampblack ····· 6½@ 7
Span. Whiting ····· 1½@ 2
Chrome Green ····· .38 @55
" Yellow No 1 .34 @35
" " No 2 .25 @28
Brunsw'k Green .15 @20
White Lead, dry ····· 9½@ 6½
" in oil, pure, keg 1,65@1 75
" " No. 1 ····· 1,35@1.50
Red. Lead ····· 6½@ 8
Yellow Ochre ····· 2½@ 3
Ven. Red ····· 4½@ 5
Verdigris ····· .30 @35
Pig Metal—₱ ton.
Allegheny.
No. 1 Foundry ····· —@—
" Forge ····· —@—
Hanging Rock.
No. 1 Foundry ····· @—
" Forge ····· —@—
Tennessee.
Pennsylvania ····· —@—
Plaster Paris—₱ ton
Plaster Paris ····· 13.00@14.00
Provisions—
Bacon Hams ····· 7 @7¼
" Shoulders ····· 5@5½
" Sides ····· —@6½
Inground, city cure —@6¼
" country cure ····· 5½@6½
Lard, No 1 in kegs —@7¼
" " 2, in kegs —@—
" " 1, in bbls 7 @7½
Butter " 1, in kegs —@—
" " 1, in roll ····· 10@11
Cheese, W. Reserve ····· 6@7
" Goshen ····· —@—
" Pine Apple ····· —@—
Crackers, Pittsb. Water, ₱ bbl ····· —@3.50
Do. Butter ····· @4.25
Potatoes—₱ bushel.
Mercer ····· —@37½
Yeshannocks ····· 18½@20
Rags—₱ lb.
Country mixd ····· @3
Do good white ····· 4½@5½
Rice—₱ lb.
Rice ····· 4½@4½
Seeds—₱ bushel.
Clover ····· 3.00 @3.25
Timothy ····· 1.37½@1.50
Flaxseed ····· 1.00 @1,06
Spices—₱ lb.
Cloves ····· .33 @35
Cassia, in Mats ····· @22
Ginger ····· .10 @11
Nutmegs ····· @125
Pepper ····· .11 @11½
Alspice ····· @15
Snakeroot—₱ lb.
Virginia ····· @12½
Senega ····· @25
Soap—₱ lb.
Pittsburgh yellow ····· @5
Cincinnati yellow ····· 4½@5
Chillicothe yellow ····· @5
Pittsburgh brown ····· 4½@5
Cincinnati brown ····· @4½
Chillicothe brown ····· @4½
Castile ····· @—
Starch—₱ lb.
Pittsburgh No 1 ····· @5
Cincinnati No 1 ····· @6½
Steel—₱ lb—[Discount for cash, interest of the amount for 6 months]
Foreign.
Cast & shear ····· 17½@18½
Best German ····· @12½
" Eagle ····· @10½
" Hoop I ····· @24½
Pittsburgh Manufacture.
Cast steel ····· @16
Shear single ····· @—
" double ····· @—
" treble ····· @—
German steel ····· @10
English blister ····· @12½
American blister ····· @ 5½
Spring ····· 5½@ 5½
Spirits—₱ gallon.
Brandy, Bordeaux ····· 2.00@2.50
" Rochelle ····· 2.00@2.50
Rum Jamaica, 4th proof ····· 1.50@1.75
" N O ····· .87@1,00
" N E 1st proof ····· 40@ .50
Gin, Holland ····· 1,00@1,0

Sugar—₱ lb
N.O, prime, hhd ····· 7¼@ 7½
" fair, hhd ····· 6¾@ 7
Havana, white lb ····· —@—
Brazil, " lb ····· —@—
Loaf, No 1 lb ····· —@—
" 2 lb ····· —@—
" 3 lb ····· —@—
Pulverize, Philad ····· —@—
Salt—₱ bbl.
No. 1 afloat ····· — @1 00
In store ····· — @1,00
2 afloat ····· —@—
Table, doz. box 1,50 @2,00
Spelter—₱ lb.
Spelter ····· @10
Tobacco—₱ lb.—[10 ₱ ct off for cash for manufactured Tobacco.]
Segar Leaf ····· 3 @ 5
Manufacturers do ····· 2 @ 4
Ladies' Twist ····· @ 9
Plug in kegs ····· @ 6
Plug in boxes ····· @14
6 twist ····· 5 @ 5½
Cavendish ····· @ 4
12s Lump in box ····· 13 @14
5s " " ····· @14
16s " " ····· @11
Scotch snuff ····· @14
Rappee ····· @11
Cut & Dry, ₱ lb pap — ····· @25

Teas—₱ lb.
Imperial ····· .50 @75
Gunpowder ····· .45 @70
Young Hyson ····· .30 @70
Pouchong ····· .50 @75
Tinplate—₱ box.
I X ····· —@12,00
Tallow—₱ lb.
Rendered ····· —@6
Rough ····· —@4
Soap Grease ····· —@4½
Vices—₱ lb.
Solid boxes ····· —@—
Wines—₱ gallon.
L P Madira ····· 2,00@3,00
L P Teneriffe ····· 1,00@1,50
Lisbon ····· 75@1,50
Dry Malaga ····· 65@ 70
Sweet ····· 62@ 65
Marseilles ····· 70@ 75
Port ····· 1,00@2,00
Calabria ····· 65@ 70
Wool—₱ lb.
Prime ····· —@37½
Full blood ····· —@35
¾ blood ····· —@30
¼ blood ····· —@25
¼ common ····· .23 @25
Pulled ····· —@25

Zinc—₱ lb.
Sheet ····· @12½

Gazette & Advertiser Office,

Review of the Market for the week ending Wednesday Evening, April 30th, 1845.

State of Trade.—This week has been one very even movement. The operations are of a kind to afford very little grounds of remark, being quite all in the regular course of business, and of such a size as to offer no special feature. Monday and Tuesday were rather dull days, but the market has since freshened and become more active. The ridiculous rumors abroad in the country respecting prices have not been without their effect; but the panic, as it may be termed, is wearing away. Our observations upon the course of Trade, the stocks in the market and rates, have not shown any extraordinary elevation or depression in any one article of Manufactures, Groceries, Merchandise, &c; but, on the contrary, the tendency is rather in favor of the country. Most descriptions of Produce meet with an active demand at pretty full prices; while the stocks of Merchandise and Groceries are not only pretty well renewed where destroyed, but in several respects bid fair to be heavy—The effect will be to counteract any tendency to advance which may have existed from light stocks. We observe many houses actively engaged in putting up Bills. Shipments are making at favorable rates, and a decided impetus has been given to trade generally. The remarks we have made, apply equally to every department of trade.

The Weather—Our report of this day week closed with a fine rain falling. The weather has since been alternately showery and pleasant, attended with the best effects upon

The Rivers—which have risen about *three* feet. The forwarding business in consequence has been very active. It is hoped that the rise is high up, as large quantities of Pig Metal, Lumber, &c., are to arrive, which have been detained by the want of water. We now have 6½ feet water in the channel and on a stand.

☞ For want of room we are obliged to omit the regular table of Imports by river till to-morrow.

Ashes—The inquiry this week, as last, has been in favor of Pots. We are not advised, however, that the transactions correspond to the inquiry. The operations comprise some 30@35 tons of Pots and Scorchings, the former from first hands, at 3¾@3¾c for prime cash and 4 months. In store 3¾@3¾c are demanded as in quality. Sales of Scorchings at 3¾@3¾c from first hands. In Pearls but a very moderate business is doing, though some considerable deliveries have been made on former contracts.

Ale is without change since our last and firm at our figures, which include casks.

Brooms—Some parcels of good Brooms taken this week at $1.25@1.37½ ₱ doz, cash. Interior qualities continue dull.

Beeswax—Small parcels the only kind now offered, are taken at 25 to 27c in store.

Beef—The stock of dried Beef is small but the demand is very limited—sales at 5c ₱ lb.

Butter—The season is over for Roll Butter for shipping, and the market is governed solely by the local demand. Sales from wagon at 10@11c ₱ lb—the supply has fluctuated very much. In keg nothing has been doing to establish a price since the decline.

Bacon—The has been a dull week in Bacon. The high prices, as remarked in our last, checks the consumption, and the unfavorable news of the markets eastward has made buyers on speculation act with caution, so that but a moderate business is doing. As remarked in a former paper the successive and steady advances eastward have and are drawing out a considerable aggregate to be sent forward. The imports at this point show this. These parcels will reach the eastern marts and find buyers holding back. Upon the ability of these markets to sustain the increase of stock in the face of the summer months, will depend a continuance of present prices in the West. The sales of city cured have unfreely been at 5½c for Shoulders, 6¾ for Sides and assorted, and 7½c for Hams, to the extent of 30@35 000 lbs. The receipts of country meat are trifling, and we quote Shoulders at 4½@5c, Sides and assorted 5½@6, and Hams 6½@7c ₱ lb from wagon, as in quality. Sugar cured Hams 8@9c ₱ lb.

Cotton—We are not advised of any transactions of importance.

Cotton Yarns—The market is very steady and firm at the advance.

PITTSBURGH—APRIL 24, 1845.

Our relations with Great Britain.

The news by the Caledonia, announcing definitely the intentions of the Government of Great Britain in regard to Oregon, cannot but attract the profound attention of the people of the United States. Every one feels at once, that the firm, though courteous tone of the British Government leaves no room to suppose England will abate one iota of what she deems her right. The controversy must be settled amicably by a treaty founded on mutual concessions, or by arbritration, or there will be an appeal to arms. The statements of the British Ministers, with respect to the pending negociations, give but little room for hope that any thing can be accomplished by treaty. Both countries insist on their right to the territory in question, and appear to be actuated by a sincere belief in the justice of their claims, while in this country the prevailing spirit is *opposed to all concession*, deeming our right to the whole country conclusive. In this state of affairs it is difficult to devise any mode of escaping the evils of war, except by *arbitration*. This mode, we apprehend, the present administration will not adopt. The emphatic manner in which Mr. POLK speaks of our right to Oregon, renders it quite doubtful whether he will consent to arbritration, even if the party which controls and advises him will permit him to do so, which is scarcely pr bable.

There is no doubt that the British Government is sincerely desirous to maintain peace, and we cannot think that ours, however inefficient and rash it may be, is desirous of war. Still it is absolutely necessary that this country abate somewhat of its claims, or appeal to arms. Great Britain will not consent to relinquish the whole of Oregon. Both of the great leading parties there, represented by Sir ROBERT PEEL, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL, have asserted their determination to maintain the British right, though war should be the consequence. There is then no going back. The London Times, which rather creates, and gives tone and character and direction to public sentiment, than utters it, speaks in the most decided manner of the right of Great Britain to Oregon, and scorns the idea of their being set at naught. This paper at the close of a long article on the subject says:

"Our position in the matter is a defensive, though not altogether a passive, one. England desires an amicable adjustment; but if that be rendered impossible, the untractable policy of her opponent, the aggressive conduct of the American Government, and the unparalleled language of the President, suffice to prepare us for the other alternative. The right of British subjects in the country of the Oregan must of course be defended; and, indeed, the British positions there sufficiently strong to defend themselves from any sudden attack likely to be made upon them; but if any such attack be made by American citizens, the American Government must, of course, be held responsible for it, and the people of the United States must take the consequences."

The duty of this country in the premises, is easy to be ascertained. No clear, indisputable right should be given up, even if we have to fight to maintain it. Any claims not so clear, should be arranged by mutual concession. In the meantime, every honorable means should be adopted to come to an amicable decision. War should be averted, if it can be short of National dishonor; but if it cannot be, we should meet it with firmness and energy.

DONATIONS.

Henry Earl acnowledges the following:

Amount previously acknowledged	$16,580 20
Citizens of Philadelphia,	5000 00
Citizens of Butler Pa.,	15 00
Wm. Hepworth of Cincinnati,	43 17
Gent. unknown per. W. W. Wallace,	50
Board of Broker's Phila.	500 00
Stephen Caldwell Esq. of Phila.	100 00
A former citizen of Pitts, per S. Jones,	50 00
Citizens of Jefferson twp.	3 00
Unknown correspondent of Hampton & Smith,	50 00
Citizens of Union twp, Wash. Co.	15 00
Associate Reformed Church, Birmingham.	10 06
Citizens of Meadville.	348 00
" Cincinnati,	6138 57
" Chester Co. per. Jas. McIlvain,	50 00
" Boston,	5000 00
G. Richards Elland, Butler Co. O.	10 00
	$34,241 50

LETTER FROM CINCINNATI.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, }
Cincinnati, April 23, 1845. }

To his Honor the Mayor of Pittsburgh:

DEAR SIR:—Above please receive O. L. Ins. & T. Co's Check upon Philadelphia, for the sum of Sixty-four Hundred and Thirty-eight dollars and fifty one cents ($6438 51)—a voluntary contribution from my fellow-citizens of Cincinnati, towards the temporary relief of sufferers by the late conflagration at Pittsburgh.

Accept it as part, and believe me, truly yours,
H. E. SPENCER, Mayor.

BOSTON, April 22, 1845,

His honor the Mayor of Pittsburgh:

SIR:—We have the honor to enclose to you a copy of the proceedings of the Citizens of Boston, at a meeting held yesterday, and also to inform you that at a meeting of the undersigned committe this day, you were authorized to draw upon J. Ingersoll Bowditch, Esq. our Treasurer for $5000 at sight.

We remain very respectfully,
Your friends and obedient servants,
THOMAS A. DAVIS.

Robert G. Shaw,	Abbott Lawrence,
Nathan Carruth,	Wm. Appleton,
R. C. Winthrop,	Moses Grant,
J. P. Thorndike,	Charles G. Greene.

[Proceedings of meeting in another column.]

RELIEF FOR PITTSBURGH.

The whole amount collected in Baltimore up to last accounts, was $9,820 03.

The collection in Philadelphia, up to Wednesday evening, amounted to $17,000.

In New York, JOHN JACOB ASTOR, put his name down for $500, for the relief of Pittsburgh, and a similar amount was expected from his son.

The people of St. Louis have called a meeting in aid of Pittsburgh,

The Madisonian of Thursday afternoon says—

We learn that Gen. Houston has at last openly declared himself against annexation. We have been long expecting this—consequently we are not disappointed in the slightest possible degree. We are happy in the belief, however, that he does not possess sufficient influence to thwart this great national measure.

☞ A serious riot has lately occurred among the students of the Virginia University, at Charlotteville, which has resulted in the dispersion of most of the students. The professors are expected to resign, and the College give up for the present.

STATE OF TRADE IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

Those engaged in the Cotton manufacture, both of goods and yarns, have found the market rather quiet during the last ten days, and prices have on the whole betrayed rather a downward tendency. In the Yorkshire markets there has been a steady business doing at uniform prices. At Rochdale, the flannel trade is rather dull.

METALS.

LONDON, April 4.—Foreign Tin has been without any actual sales worthy of reporting. For British Iron the demand is unabated. Prices, independently of a few individual transactions, are very firm, indeed, there has been an advance in prices made by the Ironmasters of several districts, and, by some, a further advance is anticipated.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

DEBATES IN PARLIAMENT.

The declaration of the British Government, through Ministers in Parliament, in relation to the Oregon Question, are so emphatic and so importan, that we lay them before our readers at some extent, as follows:

House of Lords, April 4th—Midnight—Lord Clarendon introduced the subject of the Oregon Territory, in order to elicit from the Government some information as to our relations with the United States upon this question, and the course it was intended to pursue in case Congress, acting upon the expressed opinion of the President, should proceed to take possession of the country, or to annex it to the United States.

His Lordship, after briefly noticing the conduct of America towards Texas, and the extraordinary terms in which Mr. Polk had declared the unequivocal right of the United States to the whole territory, temperately reviewed the grounds on which the British claims are founded, and concluded by expressing his anxious hope, that while whatever could be justly claimed should be readily conceded, the Government would not shrink from vindicating, if necessary, the nation's honor, or upholding her interests.

Reply of the Earl of Aberdeen.

I think it is perfectly natural that in such a conjunction as the present, the noble lord may reasonably expect to receive such information from her Majesty's Government as they, in the discharge of their duty, may feel it possible to give. I am far from objecting to the course of putting questions to the Government upon any matter of public importance, and certainly not on one of such paramount interest as this.

My Lords, if I followed my own inclination in this matter, I should at once be disposed to lay on the table of the House every part of the negotiation which had taken place upon this subject from the period of the treaty of Washington, up to the present day. I am sure that if I did so, I should not only receive from the candor of my noble friend opposite an opinion approving the course which has been pursued, but might fairly appeal to the public at large, and even to the whole of Europe for it's confirmation.

A time may come, when such a course may possibly be necessary. At present it would clearly be unsuitable and impolitic. I could wish for an opportunity to explain a little more at length the state of this question, as affects the interest and the claims of this country and of the disputed territory. The noble lord has cursorily described the claims of this country, and of the United States with sufficient accuracy, as far as he has gone.

They, however, would admit of a much more detailed examination, and, although I might now enter into that examination without injury to the public service, I feel that I could not do it without inconvenience to your lordships, and this also, I think it better to defer to a future occasion. I shall therefore, only address myself to the inquiry of my noble friend. I wish to state that the negotiation which has taken place, and which is still pending upon this subject, was commenced immediately after the signing of the treaty by my noble friend near me.

Without, of course, explaining to your lordships any of the steps that have been taken in the progress of that negotiation, I wish to draw your attention to the last act of the late president before his resignation from office. The Senate of the United States having addressed Mr. Tyler so long ago as the month of December, requesting him to communicate with them and inform them as to the progress of this negotiation, Mr. Tyler, in his answer, which was not delivered until the 19th of February, states:

"In my opinion, as this negotiation is still pending, the information sought for, cannot be communicated without prejudice to the public service, but I deem it proper to add, that considerable progress has been made in the negotiation, which has been carried on in a very amicable spirit between the two governments, and that there is reason to hope that it may be brought to a close within a short period.

"I have delayed answering the resolution of the Senate, under the expectation expressed in my annual message, that the negotiation would be terminated before the close of the present session, and that the information called for by that resolution might be communicated." I am bound to say that I think the late President took somewhat too favorable a view of the state of the negotiation when he made that answer to the Senate.

At the same time, as an indication of a friendly feeling, and a desire to bring it to an amicable termination, such a declaration of opinion, must be highly satisfactory. My lords, in a fortnight after the delivery of this answer to the address of the Senate, the new President made the inaugural speech referred to by my noble friend. I wish to observe that this speech is not an address made to Congress—it is a speech made to the public.

The Congress not being sitting, no speech of the kind could be made by the President of the United States without drawing towards it the most serious attention. Nevertheless, it does not possess the importance of an official document, nor can it be regarded as forming part of legislative proceedings. I do not undervalue its importance; but I must observe, that it has not quite the character of an address made to the Congress as the foundation of any legislative measure.

I have already mentioned that that declaration of the late President is the last act of which we have any knowledge as far as the negotiation is concerned. The new President had no ministry at the time he made his speech. His administration was not formed, and no communication had taken place between Her Majesty's Ministers and any Government of the United States, since the resignation of the late President and of his administration.

We therefore, stand precisely in the position in which we stood at the time of the answer of the late President, with the exception of such a character as the relation may have received from the speech pronounced upon his inauguration by the new President. My lords, I wish to state, that our position is precisely such as it has been for the last eighteen years, with respect to our rights, and the treaty which was made in 1827, renewing or rather continuing the treaty of 1818, which was for ten years.

The treaty of 1827 continued that treaty for an indefinite period, but with the provision that either party might terminate it by a year's notice. There is nothing whatever to prevent the Government of the United States, or her Majesty's Government, if they thought proper, from terminating that treaty of 1827 by giving a year's notice for the purpose, which, however, the President has not said he means to give; but if he does mean it, he cannot effect his purpose without a vote of the Congress authorizing him to do so; the Congress will not meet unless especially called together until the month of December, and even then the treaty cannot expire without a year's notice being given from the time at which the President receives the necessary authority to give such notice.

Your lordships will see, therefore, that in point of time, the matter is not so urgent as might be supposed. I need not say that Her Majesty's Government will continue to avail themselves of the intervening period which may exist, in the hope of bringing the negotiation, which is still pending, to an amicable conclusion. The negotiation was founded upon the principle of an amicable adjustment, by the mutual concession of extreme claim on both sides, and on that principle it will be continued.

My noble friend has by no means expressed any censure of the mode of proceeding that Her Majesty's Government have adopted in this matter; at the same time, I have seen in other places some intimation, some apprehension of too great concessions, of a total abandonment of what is called "the high tone;" although I am accustomed almost daily to see myself characterized as pusillanimous, cowardly, mean, dastardly, truckling, base—(A laugh.)

I hope I need not say that I view these appellations with indifference; I view them, indeed, really with satisfaction; because I know perfectly well what they mean and how they ought to be and are translated. I feel perfectly satisfied that these vituperative terms are translated as applicable to conduct consistent with justice, reason, moderation, and with common sense, and I therefore feel, as I said before, really not indifferent, but positively satisfied, when I see such observations. (Loud cheers.)

I believe I may conscientiously say that no man ever filled the high situation which I have the honor unworthily to hold, who felt more ardently desirous than I do to preserve to the country the blessings of peace, or who would be disposed to make greater sacrifices to maintain it. My Lords, I consider war to be the greatest folly, if not the greatest crime of which a country could be guilty, if lightly entered into; and I agree with an honorable writer who said that if a proof were wanted of the deep and thorough corruption of human nature, we should find it in the fact that war itself was sometimes lawful. (Cheers.)

It is the duty, and I am sure it is the inclination, of Her Majesty's Government to preserve peace; at the same time there are limits which must not be passed; and I say that, without attaching too much weight to questions of honor, for I think, fortunately for this country, that we need not be very sensitive on these matters—it is not for us to seek the doubble reputation at the cannon's mouth," or any where else; our power, our character and position are such as to enable us to look with indifference on that of which other countries might be perhaps more jealous—but our honor is substantially property which we can certainly never neglect; and, most assuredly, we may owe to ourselves and to our posterity to adopt a course contrary to all our desires—to all our inclinations.

My lords, from what I have said, your lordships will perceive an earnest of the spirit of peace which shall pervade this matter, if I continue to conduct this negotiation; and I cannot bring myself to think that at this day any civilized Government would desire to see any other course pursued; and I hope, therefore, and fully believe that we shall have the happiness of seeing this important question brought to a satisfactory and amicable conclusion—(Loud cheers.)

Should it be otherwise, I can only say that we possess rights which, in our opinion are clear and unquestionable, and, by the blessing of God, and with your support, those rights we are fully prepared to maintain. The noble earl resumed his seat amidst loud and general applause.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 1, MIDNIGHT.—In the House of Commons Lord J. Russell, on reading the order of the day for going into committee of supply, called the attention of the House to that part of the message of the President of the United States which related to the territory of Oregon. It was not his intention, he said, to enter at all into the question of the foreign policy of Her Majesty's Government, or even of their policy on this very subject of the Oregon; neither was it his wish, by any observations that he might then make, to embarrass their proceedings.

But the Inaugural address of President Polk had taken this question out of the ordinary course of diplomatic arrangement, and required some notice on the part of that House. That distinguished functionary had adopted a course entirely new, which, if it were not met with something unusual on their parts, would let questions of great national importance be decided hereafter by popular addresses from the head of the Government, and by the popular action resulting therefrom.

The President in his message had alluded to the annexation of Texas to the United States, an allusion which he only noticed for the purpose of showing that the present policy of the executive Government of the United States tended to territorial aggrandizement. In his next sentence the President declared his intention to assert and maintain by all constitutional means, the right of the United States to that portion of their territory which was situated beyond the Rocky Mountains.

"Our title," said he, "to the country of Oregon, is clear and unquestionable, and already are our people preparing to perfect that title by occupying it with our wives and children." In consequence of this declaration, he (Lord J. Russell,) felt compelled to call the attention of the house and the country to this question, in order that they might see how far the President was justified in saying that his title to the country of Oregon was clear and unquestionable, and in declaring his intention to take it into his possession without any regard to those treaties, which were generally the bonds of peace between independent nations.

There were three modes by which a title might be acquired to a country like Oregon:—the first was the ancient discovery; the second by treaty; and the third by discovery ancient or modern, followed up by occupation and settlement. He then entered into a statement of considerable length, for the purpose of showing that if the title to the Oregon rested on ancient discovery, England could put in a claim far superior to that of the United States.

That if it rested on treaty, we had a claim that is undeniable, whilst that of the United Sates had no ground whatever to stand on; and that if it rested on modern discovery, the discovery of the Columbia, made, carried on, and authorized by regular officers of the British Government, and the subsequent settlement of the territory surrounding it by British subjects, gave us a title which the American Government could not displace. Captain Vancouver had discovered the Columbia river; his lieutenant had sailed 90 miles up its stream, and British subjects from Canada had erected 18 forts on its banks, and had long carried on a favorable trade there.

He then gave a history of the negotiations between Great Britain and the United States, respecting this country, and traced them from the commencement to the period when the existing convention was formed, in 1827, between Mr. Rush on the one side, and Mr. Huskisson on the other. A new circumstance had now risen up. The President of the United States had made a peremptory claim to all this territory, and had called upon the citizens of the United States to go forth with their wives and children to take possession of it. Now, Columbia was becoming of more importance each succeeding year.

The government ought, therefore, to insist on a speedy solution of this question; for there was danger lest the citizens of the United States should disturb British subjects in the enjoyment of their property on the Oregon, and should thus produce a collision between the two governments. He was not prepared to say that Great Britain should abate any of her just pretensions, nor where we should draw the line between the Americans and ourselves.

Hethought, however, that we could not accede to a proposal less than that made by Mr. Canning in 1827, with any regard to our own interests. He had heard it said that the value of this territory was a matter of indifference to us; but it was not a matter of indifference to us whether we should yield any portion of our territory to what he must be permitted to call a blustering announcement. It was not a matter of indifference to us, that the means of communication between Columbia on the one hand, and our possessions in India and China on the other, should be surrendered to a foreign power. It was not a matter of indifference to us that the tone and character of England should be lowered in any transaction which we carried on with the United States.

He should have abstained from entering into this question if it had been left as a diplomatic question between the Earl of Aberdeen and Mr. Buchanan, as the agents of the British and American Governments; but as it had been taken out of their hands, he could do what the Minister of the Crown was precluded by his position from doing—he could state to the people of England what were their rights. Having made that statement, he should leave the whole matter in the hands of the Goverament, and he had no doubt that they would consult the interests of the country and the honor of the Crown.

Reply of Sir Robert Peel.

Sir R. Peel could not be surprised, and should not feel regret, that the noble Lord had taken the course which he had pursued. He was of opinion that, whilst there matters were pending in negotiations between the two Governments, it was politic to abstain from exercising the right of discussion on subjects calculated to excite popular feeling, unless there were cogent reasons to the contrary. If the noble Lord had thought it right to depart from that course on the present occasion, he ought not to be held responsible for the consequences; for it appeared that this question had been withdrawn from the cognizance of those to whom it had been intrusted, and that a popular appeal had been made to the passions of the people in the United States by those who ought to have discountenanced such an appeal. The noble Lord had said, that a Minister of the Crown spoke on such a question as the present under a responsibility to which he (Lord J. Russel) was not liable.

That was undoubtedly true, and he should therefore abstain from following the noble Lord through his statements, as he could not wish to do so without implying opinions from the expression of which he ought to abstain. He felt, however, that it was open to him to inform the house of the general state of our negotiations with the United States on this question. In the year 1818 the northern boundary of the possessions of the United States and Great Britain, westward of the Rocky mountains, was defined. No agreement was made as to the country beyond the Rocky Mountains, but a convention signed between the two Governments in 1818, which was to continue for ten years, gave a right of joint occupation to the subjects of each country. In 1824, and again in 1826, Mr. Canning made several attempts to come to an amicable adjustment of our respective claims with the American Government. Those attempts entirely failed.

At the end of ten years the convention expired. A new convention was framed in 1827, which continued in force for ten years the convention of 1818, with this proviso, that the convention of 1827 should not necessarily determine by the lapse time, but should extend beyond the term of ten years, and should terminate after a year's notice from either party when the right of both should revive. That was the convention which now affected the territory of the Oregon. Mr. Pakenham, our minister, had been directed in 1842 to form an amicable arrangement of the claims of the two countries on equitable terms.

He read a message of President Tyler, dated the 3d of December, 1843, for the purpose of showing that he had expressed an equal desire to come to an amicable arrangement. Nay more, on the 19th of February, 1845, about a fortnight before this inaugural address was delivered by President Polk, President Tyler, in reply to an address from the Senate of the United States, asking for information relative to the negotiations pending on this question with England, observed, —"I have only to say that, as the negotiations are still pending, this information cannot be given. Considerable progress has been made in the negotiations, which have been carried on in an amicable spirit between the two countries, and I hope that it will be speedily brought to an amicable termination."

He (Sir Robert Peel) could confirm the language of President Tyler respecting the amicable spirit in which the negociations had been carried on; but he could not confirm his statement as to the progress of the negociations, and to his hopes of an amicable termination. On the 5th March, 1845, Mr. Polk made his inaugural address as President. Since that time we had received no communication from our minister, who had only been able to communicate the message, but had not had time to make any comment on it. The Government of President Polk had been very recently appointed, and no diplomatic communication, as far as he was informed, had taken place with it. He thought it highly probable that Mr. Packenham would have continued with the present Government the negociations which he had commenced with the last; but he had no information on the subject.

He trusted that the negotiations would be renewed. At no very distant period they would know the result of them. He did not despair of their favorable termination, but if the proposals of the British Government should be rejected, and no proposals were made by the Government of the United States to which we could accede, he should not object, on the part of the Government, to lay on the table all the communications between the two Governments. He still hoped that an amicable and equitable adjustment of the claims of the two countries might be made. He must, however, express his deep regret that while the negotiations were still pending, the President of the United States should, contrary to all usage, have referred to other contingencies than a friendly termination of them.

Such an allusion was not likely to lead to such a result as the friends to the real interests of both countries desired. He regretted not only the allusion, but also the tone and temper in which it was made. As the subject has been brought under discussion, he felt it to be his duty, on the part of the Government, to state, in language the most emperate, but at the same time the most decisive, that they considered that we have a right to this territory of Oregon, which is clear and unquestionable; that we desire an amicable adjustment of the differences between ourselves and the United States; but that, having exhausted effort to obtain it, if our rights' are invaded, we are resolved and prepared to maintain them.

A tremendous burst of cheers from all parts of the house followed this enunciation.

In consequence of an intimation which Sir R. Peel gave at the termination of his speech, that it might be expedient for the house not to express any further opinion at present on this subject, the subject dropped after a declaration from Lord J. Russell that he would not submit any motion on this subject to the house until all the papers connected with it were laid on the table by Her Majesty's Government.

RELIEF FROM BOSTON.

MEETING FOR THE RELIEF OF THE PITTSBURG SUFFERERS.—A large meeting of our citizens was held on Monday, April 21, to devise and adopt measures for the relief of the sufferers by the late disastrous fire at Pittsburgh. The Meeting was called to order by Mr. John Preston, and his Honor the Mayor was invited to preside. Messrs J. I. Bowditch and T. J. Stevenson were chosen Secretaries.

The meeting was eloquently addressed by the Mayor and the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, who offered the series of resolutions which will be found below:—

Resolved, That the people of Boston have seen with deep sensibility, the accounts which have reached them of the disastrous conflagration which occurred at the city of Pittsburgh on the 10th inst., by which millions of property were in a moment destroyed, and thousands of industrious and enterprising citizens involved in the most sudden and severe distress.

Resolved, That we recognise in this event one of those public calamities, to which no system of local or private relief is commensurate, but which appeals to the whole country for sympathy and succor.

Resolved, That it especially becomes a community which has enjoyed so large a measure of prosperity and security as our own, to manifest their gratitude to God, by making prompt and liberal provision for the necessities of those, upon whom so signal a disaster has fallen.

Resolved, That a committee of three persons from each Ward of the city be nominated to receive the contributions of the people of Boston in aid of their brethren.

Resolved, That His Honor the Mayor, with eight other persons to be nominated by him, constitute a Committee to transmit the sum which may be collected to the authorities of Pittsburgh, and to adopt other measures which they may deem advisable for promoting the objects of this meeting.

After an eloquent appeal from the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, these resolutions were unanimously adopted, and we doubt not that they will meet with a cordial response from the citizens.

The following gentlemen, appointed by the Mayor, constitute a general committee—of which the Mayor was appointed chairman by the meeting:

General Committee.—R. G. Shaw, A. Lawrence, Nathan Carrnth, William Appleton, R. C. Winthrop, Moses Grant, J. P. Thorndike, C. G. Greene.

Committees were then chosen to receive the contributions of the people of Boston.

NEW YORK MEETING.

From the Courier and Enquirer of Wednesday

THE PITTSBURGH FIRE.—The meeting last night at the Tabernacle to devise means for aiding the sufferers by the dreadful fire at Pittsburgh, was not large in point of numbers, but those present were among the first of our citizens—those to whom New York points with pride, as ever ready and ever foremost in every good and benevolent work.

The meeting was called to order by PHILIP HONE, Esq., and organized by the appointment of his Honor the MAYOR as Chairman, and MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK as Secretary.

DAN LORD, Esq., gave a somewhat detailed statement of the extent of the calamity with which Pittsburgh had been visited, and the great amount of personal want and suffering caused thereby, requiring immediate relief. He closed by offering the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the citizens of New York have heard with the sincerest grief, the heavy blow which has fallen on the city of Pittsburgh, by the desolating fire of the 10th April instant.

Resolved, That the citizens of New York offer to those of Pittsburgh their heartfelt sympathy for their heavy calamity, and in their distress they recognize them as a sister city.

Resolved, That the city of New York commends to Pittsburgh, in a submission to Providence, and in reliance on its care, a cheerful exercise of its own industry, fortitude and courage, as a sole basis of restored and increasing prosperity, while she has a right to expect the aid of her sister cities for temporary and immediate relief.

Resolved, That recollecting our own calamitous fire, and the cheerful and generous sympathy from other cites for our disaster, we recognize the high claims of Pittsburgh on our own hearted and prosperous community.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to receive and collect such relief as may be afforded by our citizens in aid of the sufferers of Pittsburgh, to be paid over to the Mayor of New York, and a special committee to be nominated by him, and to be remitted for distribution, to the authorities of Pittsburgh.

Resolved, That the Mayor of this city be requested to transmit to the Mayor of Pittsburgh, a copy of these resolutions.

Benj. F. Butler, Esq., followed in a brief address, picturing the distress and suffering consequent upon a calamity so dreadful, and exhorting our citizens to come forward in the good work, and give freely and promptly.

Alvan Stewart, Esq., made a brief, but forcible and truly feeling address, urging the necessity of immediate action and prompt assistance, reminding those present that those who give promptly give twice.

In accordance with the resolutions which were adopted, the following gentlemen, (whose names are a sufficient guarantee for the fidelity with which their duty will be discharged,) were appointed a committee to solicit donations, and we are requested to notify them to attend at the Mayor's office, to day at twelve o'clock, for the purpose of organizing and districting the city.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The election in Virginia for Congressmen and members of the State Legislature took place on Thursday.

In Jefferson County, Lucas, L. F. candidate for Congress, received 437 votes, and Bedinger, Independent L. F. 426, Whig member elected to House of Delegates.

In Berkeley County Lucas received 195 votes and Berdinger 411. Two Whig Delegates and one Whig Senator elected.

In Morgan County—Bedinger's rep. maj. 50. A Whig Senator and Whig Delegates elected.

In Frederick County—Lucas 442; Bedinger 556.—Two Whig Delegates supposed to be elected.

In Clarke county Berdinger's majority is reported at 60.

From the Richmond Enquirer of Friday.

Richmond City.—For Congress—J. M. Botts, Whig, 646; J. A. Seddon, Democrat, 303. Whig majority 343.

For State Senate—Robert C. Stanard (Whig) 656; John G. Gregory, (Dem.) no candidate, 110.

For House of Delegates—James Lyons (Texas Whig) 601; H. L. Brooke (Whig nominee) 415. Majority for Lyons 186.

Henrico—At the Court House—Congress—John M. Botts, (Whig,) 501; Jas. A. Seddon, (Dem.) 249.

Senate—R. C. Stanard, (W.,) 378; J. M. Gregory, (Dem.) no candidate, 201.

Short Pump and New Market Precincts to hear from. The two precincts will reduce Botts' majority in the county to about 60 or 70.

Chesterfield—Seddon's majority for Congress about 300—Winfree (D.) elected to the House of Delegates.

At Taylorsville—(Polls closed)—For Congress—Seddon 53, Botts 173.

Cold Harbor; polls closed; Seddon 149, Botts 126.

At Negrofoot, at half past 3 o'clock.—Seddon, 207, Botts 89.

It is reported, that at the Court House (polls not closed) the Democrats 40 ahead.

The Madisonian of Friday afternoon says—We are informed by a gentleman from Virginia, that Moss, (Democrat) is elected in Fairfax county by over 200ñ majority.

Gen. J. M. M'Carty (independent) is supposed ts be elected to Congress in the Loudon District, over John S. Pendleton, the regular Whig candidvte.

The Richmond Whig says:—Without knowing the particulars in the counties of the District, we take it granted from what has occurred here, that Mr. Botts is defeated from 150 to 200!

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Gazette & Advertiser Office, }
Monday morning, April 28. }

The market closed on Saturday quietly but steady for all leading articles. The weather continues very fine. The River is slowly rising, 4½ feet in the channel.

Cheese is active and has advanced fully one cent ₱ lb in store. Sale on Saturday of 199 bxs (over 6 tons) good W. R. on the Wharf at 6½c, cash. In store good and prime is held at 7½c and sales. Fine 8c.

Flour—Sales of good brands to the extent of 300 bl's at $3 75, 3,81 and 3 87½ ₱ bbl—the latter for selected—on the wharf and from wagon.

Bacon is very firm, with an increasing disposition on the part of some of the city packers to sell at the present rates of 5½ 6¼ and 7½c for Shoulders, Sides and assorted, and Hams. The business doing is moderate.

Pig Metal—35 tons of hot blast Hanging Rock, the balance of the lot of 50 tons referred to in our report of Thursday, and of which 15 tons was sold at $35 cash, have since been taken up at the same figure. This is a very high price, but we cannot see that it fairly represents the market, and should not be relied on until some operations of importance in Allegheny transpire to indicate the state of the market. The stock of H. R. is exceedingly small and this of itself is a good cause for a temporary advance.

Two Furnaces in Lancaster County, one an old one and the other new, were lately blown in. The new Furnace will make from 35 to 40 tons of Metal per week.

A rumor was in circulation in St. Louis, on the 18th, that the Lewis F. Linn had sunk in the Missouri river.

The Borgas, No. 2 (new from the yards of this city) is running on the Missouri. The old Pereas runs on the Mississippi.

The Dayton Journal says the subscription to the stock of the Branch of the State Bank, in that place, is regularly progressing.

Bicknell's Reporter says:—"Money in Philadelphia 6 per cent. in Bank. Out of doors very little good short paper is to be seen. The out-door rate, however, may be quoted at 7 per cent. The notes of the Banks of Pittsburgh are now received as freely as ever."

At a meeting of the Directors of the Illinois Shawneetown Bank, it was determined to accept the provisions of the act of the Legislature. The bill places the effects of the Bank, real and personal, in the hands of the assignees, and gives them four years to wind up their affairs.

Thompson's Reporter says:—"The drafts of Jesse Smith & Co. or Jesse Smith & Sons, of Ohio, on this city, were protested last week to a large amount, for non payment. At the same time we learn from 'up the lakes' that the notes of the St. Clair Bank are taken with caution. We dare not buy them at present. It is unnecessary, we presume, to say that Jesse Smith is understood to be the St. Clair Bank."

The foregoing is the ground upon which St. Clair Notes have been declined by the Brokers in this city.

LOUISVILLE, April 22.

Coffee—Prime Rio firm at 7½@8c. Sugar firm at 7c. Orders in the market to purchase at 7c, 60 days, on N. O. account. No change in Provisions. Sales of City Mills Flour at $3 80. Common Whiskey 21½c.

New Counterfeits and Frauds.

5's on the Livingston County Bank. In a circle between the president and cashier are these words: "real estate pledged and personal property holden." There is nothing of the kind on the genuine notes.

1's, on the Bank of Oswego. Viguette, a steamboat; an Indian on the left end, and a painter with a scroll and branch on the right end. We have seen them of various dates and numbers. James Wright, cashier, in black ink, and J. Platt, president, in blue ink, are poor imitations of the genuine signatures. The bills, however, are well calculated to deceive.

1's, on the Fairhaven Bank. Altered from some broken bank. "Fairhaven Bank" is detective.

10's, on the New York Stock Bank. Altered from 2's. Viguette, a cow and milkmaid. The bank has never issued 10's.

3's, on the State Bank of Indiana. Payable at the Madison Branch, to H. Watts. The signatures are, apparently, by the same hand. In the genuine, the dress of the female in the centre of the notes is plain and distinct, in the counterfeit, it is blurred, and without proper shade.

500's, on the Philadelphia Bank. Vignette, two females. The vignette on the genuine 500's is a railroad and train of cars. This is an alteration from the note of some broken bank.

Counterfeit Mexican Dollars are in circulation in every section of the country, and in this city they are thick. They are well calculated to deceive.—Thompson's Reporter.

WANTED SOON,

25 TO 40 good cooks and girl's, for all work about private families, boarding houses and hotels. Wanted—a place for a boss or second sow yeer also, places for 40 or 50 lab'oring men: several mechanics; schoolmasters, agents and clerks, and about 30 or 40 middle-aged and small boys for trades and all work. Also, for carriage drivers, waiters and ostlers. Also, for a number of colored men and boys and colored women and girls. Please apply at HARRIS'S General Agency and Intelligence Office, No 9 5th st. ap26-dlw&wlt.

SPANG & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF JUNIATA IRON, NAILS, STEEL, BOILER IRON, &c.

WAREHOUSE NO. 12 WATER ST.,

About two squares below their old stand.

OUR Rolling Mill, Nail Factory and Steel Works not having been injured by the late fire, are now in full operation, and much of our manufactured stock having been saved in good order, untouched by fire, we are now ready to fill the orders of our friends and customers as usual. ap23-dlw&w1t.

A. KIRK LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, may be found at the office of Alderman Morrow, in Fifth st, between Wood and Smithfield sts. ap21-d&wtf

ROBERTSON'S MANUFACTURE.

80 REAMS Imperial Printing, 22x32 inches:
54 do Double Medium do, 24x37 inches, just rec'd,
A constant supply will be kept on hand and for sale at the Book and Paper Warehouse of
ap25-d&wlt. LUKE LOOMIS, Agent

Attention the Military!!

NOTICE is hereby given to the companies composing the 28th Regiment, that the first Battalion will meet to parade and drill, at Mr. Drake's on the Steubenville road, on Monday the 12th inst, at 10 o'clock, armed and equipped according to law.

The 2d Batall on will meet at Mr. Friar's, on the Brownsville road, on the 13th inst. at 10 o'clock, for parade and drill; armed and equipped according to law.

ap28-d&wlt WM. ESPY, Col.

J. H. DUNCAN,

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
au11-w1y BROWNSVILLE, PA.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Martin Cluster, late of Jefferson Township, Allegheny County, dec'd, are requested to make payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the Estate of said Martin Cluster, dec'd, are requested to exhibit their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

ap29 w6* JOHN WALTER, Adm'r.

Administrators Notice.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against the Estate of William Gibson, late of Elizabeth township, Allegheny County, Pa. dec'd, to present them to the undersigned Administrator, at the late residence of said dec'd, on Saturday 21st day of June, properly authenticated for settlement. Also, all persons knowing themselves indebted to the said estate, will make immediate payment.

ap29 w6t DAVID WILSON, Adm'r.

CAUTION.

THE public are hereby cautioned not to purchase Adams' Patent Wooden Pumps, or any imitation of the same, from any person or persons, other than those who are legally authorised to manufacture or vend them. It is the determination of the undersigned to protect the patent right.

All therefore who infringe under any pretence whatever, will lay themselves liable to prosecution therefor.

WM. TATE, Pittsburgh, is sole agent for the above Pumps in Western Pennsylvania.

SILAS T. JEWELL,
apr 26—w1yT Agent for the Patentee.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

3 improved Farms, 10 Town Lots, 100 Acres Timbered Land,

ALL situated in the county of Wabash, and State of Illinois, some of which is not surpassed in situation or improvements by any property in the county.

The above mentioned property, or a part, is offered for such goods as compose a country store; Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, or Pittsburgh manufactured articles; or for a good Farm in Pennsylvania, or a business stand in Pittsburgh. Any person wishing further information on the subject, shall receive prompt attention by addressing letters to the subscriber, Post paid, at Mount Carmel, Wabash Co., Illinois.

oct 24—w6m WM. WOOD.

DIRUE. IC PILL,

For the cure of that troublesome and distressing complaint called BACK ACHE.

Prepared and sold by Dr. J. SARGANT, Apothecary and Druggist, Federal street, Allegheny.

THE disease to which these celebrated pills are particularly applicable, is found to exist in the aged and infirm, the laborious and sedentary, and commonly called *Back Ache*, or, more properly, obstructions or chronic inflammation of the Urinary Organs, Kidneys, Bladder, &c., which is known by an acute and deep seated pain in the small of the back; sometimes extending round the ilium to the abdomen; or a dull, heavy, or numbing pain, extending from the back down the lower extremity of the right side even to the inner part of the thigh. And many persons afflicted with this troublesome complaint are unable to endure violent exercise—others, when reclining, are unable to rise without assistance—and many, when stooping, have much difficulty in assuming an erect position.

PINE tp., Allegheny co.

Dr. Sargant:—I am glad to have the opportunity to recommend your pills, having been twelve years afflicted with the Back Ache. I have frequently been obliged to crawl on my hands and knees when I have got out of bed to get to a chair, and there sit, being unable to move. I was unable to do any kind of work, and my pain was be yond what any one could imagine.

Mr. James Cole recommended me to take your pills. I obtained a box when I came into town, and took some before I left your shop, and experienced immediate relief, and have never experienced the pains since; that is now seven years since. I wish you to give me some for a member of my family.

Yours respectfully, JAS. McCOMBES.

☞ Sold, wholesale and retail, by the proprietor, corner of Federal street and the Diam